# THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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## THE WEEKLY JOURNAL,

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The above gentlemen are authorized to receipt for money due us for subscriptions to our paper.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1860.

☞ A Washington correspondent who seems to be rather quick at a conclusion says:

> The National Intelligencer has declared itself fully satisfied with the letter of Mr. Bates, of Missouri. This may be taken as a clear indication that the Conservatives will generally support the nomination of that gentleman at Chicago.

This is a radical mistake. At any rate it is a mistake. The National Intelligencer in declaring its satisfaction with the letter of Mr. Bates does not represent the Conservatives of the South. It doesn't even represent itself. We mean exactly what we say. In summing up a very elaborate discussion of the Territorial question last October the Intelligencer enumerated the following among the conclusions to which the investigation had conducted it:

> That the "Republican" theory, which demands the prohibition of slavery in all the Territories of the Union, without regard to circumstances, and the Southern Democratic theory, which demands the legislative protection of slavery in all the Territories of the Union, without regard to circumstances, as also the Northern Democratic theory, which denies any and all power of Congress in the premises, are alike, if not equally, contrary to the practice and policy of the fathers in the early days of the Republic, since *they* assumed to prohibit or sanction the institution, according to their discretion, and, having regard to the proprieties of each separate case, always "regulated" the subject by Federal law.
>
> That in the present state of public sentiment, and in the existing arrangements by which the subject has been complicated, the interests of neither section will be jeoparded, but the welfare of the whole country promoted, by a total cessation of the slavery discussion in the halls of Congress, and its entire exclusion from the political issues of the day, to whose categories it no longer presents any real and practical questions worthy to engage the public attention.

It is just to infer that the views here expressed are the deliberate and mature views of the Intelligencer. They are unquestionably the views which the Intelligencer holds to-day. They are, however, entirely inconsistent with the views expressed in the letter of Mr. Bates, which accord fully with "the 'Republican' theory," and look not to "a total cessation" but to a continuance of "the slavery discussion in the halls of Congress," and to its maintenance with fresh vigor and prominence amongst "the political issues of the day." When, therefore, the Intelligencer declared its satisfaction with the letter of Mr. Bates the venerable journal did not thoroughly comprehend the views of the letter or it failed to remember its own. In either case, it misrepresented itself.

After this, it is hardly necessary to go to the trouble of showing that it misrepresented everybody else in the ranks of the Opposition of the South. The simple fact that both Mr. Bates and his letter have been repudiated by the entire press of the Southern Opposition without a solitary exception is sufficiently decisive on this head. So far as the Conservatives of the South are concerned, Mr. Bates is politically as dead as a door-nail, and that, according to De Quincey, is the deadest thing in nature. The Intelligencer's satisfaction with Mr. Bates's letter "may be taken as a clear indication" of nothing, save the obscurity of the Intelligencer's vision or the vagueness of its memory.

☞ The degree to which the public welfare is lost sight of by our public men is positively frightful. The fact is full of peril to our institutions. Nowhere else perhaps has the evil acquired such startling development as in the legislative bodies of the country, the very bodies of all others from which it should be completely expelled. Yet its presence and malignant activity in the best of them are not to be denied. On this point the New York Journal of Commerce has some very just reflections. Our contemporary says with truth and force that the theory of legislation is that law should be dictated by the public good, and only be enacted when demanded by public considerations—all private interests being held subordinate to questions of general interest. Upon this principle Governments have been and should be conducted; and if strictly observed the business of law-making would be legitimate and appropriate. Such was the early practice, and such should always be the rule; but we apprehend that it has lately been widely departed from, both in our national and State governments. On the contrary, it has come to be the practice in too many cases, to act upon the reverse rule, of allowing special objects and interests to dictate and control the legislation of the country. To such an extent has this practice been carried, that its influence upon the morals of legislation has been most alarming.

Examples of the demoralization in the halls of Congress and of our State Legislatures are multiplying from year to year, in a ratio which leads to the apprehension of a total disregard of the general interests in nearly all these bodies. Instead of inquiring, on the introduction of a measure, whether it is demanded by the public interests and is essential to the public good, the suggestion for nearly all legislation comes from private and interested sources; and in nine-tenths of the bills introduced there may be found lurking some motive of private speculation, or pecuniary gain, for the individuals by whom they are prompted, or who have employed others to promote their passage. In fact, the presumption in every case is, that something of this sort is at the bottom—that the good old principle of legislating for the public good has been reversed, and selfishness inaugurated in the place of patriotism; cupidity instead of honest convictions of duty. It is this reversal of all honest and legitimate principles in legislation which has enabled many of the speculative schemes to be carried through Congress, such as land grants, fraudulent claims, &c., and which prompts a majority of the bills so persistingly urged upon the notice of our State Legislatures.

Is there any remedy for this evil? We fear not. We fear that the day of honest legislation for the public benefit alone, unmixed with speculative objects of individual interest, has departed, not soon again to return. Selfishness rules the hour, and until we shall behold the rare spectacle of a Congress or a State Legislature composed of competent, conscientious statesmen, we may despair of any return to sound legislation. If this is a discouraging view of the future, and a dark picture respecting the prospects of our country, we can only regret while it is not in our power to deny it.

☞ Some people affect amazement at the figure that wealth cuts in love affairs nowadays [illegible]

A PLAUSIBLE SUGGESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, referring to Mr. Bates, says:

> Mr. Seward is understood to indorse his Republicanism fully. Mr. Bates takes exactly the same ground as Mr. Seward upon the principal points in controversy. He believes slavery to be a great social and moral evil, that the Constitution does not carry it into the Territories, and that Congress has the exclusive power to exclude it. He is opposed to all distinctions of birth, religious or social relations in the exercise of the right of suffrage. He advocates the building of a Pacific Railroad, the Homestead bill and the immediate admission of Kansas as a free and sovereign State. Mr. Seward is said to have enumerated all these things recently, in a conservation with some friends, and remarked, "What do I more than these? Let the most available man be taken if he will only carry into strict and prompt execution these great living principles of our party."

This is all very pretty, but what does it mean? Not merely what the words import, certainly, for, though Mr. Seward has been charged more or less justly with nearly every possible offence from blowing his nose in the Senate with a bandanna handkerchief up to *misprision of treason*, he has never to our knowledge been accused of disinterestedness. What, then, is the secret and real significance of his cordial endorsement of Mr. Bate's Republicanism? This question is both curious and interesting. Who can answer it? A plausible solution has just come to our hand. "I saw," says a gentleman writing to us from Baltimore, "a very pertinent question in your last Journal; viz, 'What signal' has caused Judge Bates to veer? The position of Judge Bates was full of hope to the conservatives. They regarded him with confidence and affection. A more genial, honest man does not live. He has simply been *tricked* into this avowal by the tactics of Seward & Co., who designed to absorb him and so get rid of a dangerous rival in the Opposition ranks. Undoubtedly the managers have privately deceived the Judge into this rash publication, which certainly does not express his views as uttered publicly heretofore. Yes, the Judge has been tricked into the rank and file of Senator Seward, whose crafty tactics have always excited my admiration." We think the public will admit that our Baltimore correspondent has here suggested at least a plausible answer to the question raised by Mr. Seward's hearty and even eager endorsement of Judge Bates's Republicanism. If our correspondent is right, the endorsement is simply the consummation of the artful scheme—the tying up of the mouth of the bag after the game has been slipped in. And we guess that our correspondent is right. Seward has fairly bagged Mr. Bates. The fact provokes comment on all sides, but we havn't time to yield to the provocation just at present.

OUR NEIGHBOR OF THE DEMOCRAT ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.—After three our four days of careful deliberation on the President's Protest, our neighbor of the Democrat comes out in the following paragraph:

> The papers are discussing the protest of the President and the resolution of the House that called it forth. We don't think it of much consequence. It is not denied that the House may institute an inquiry with a view to impeachment, if they have any such purpose; and the House will choose its own way of proceeding. This House will, of course, select the most irregular, offensive, and vulgar way they can think of. Their behavior is not worth a protest. No respectable party will ever follow a precedent they set.

This is sensible, and satisfactory to us; whether it will be satisfactory to the President or not is a different thing. However, we don't believe our neighbor cares much about the President, so that he satisfies us. We notice that generally in matters pertaining to the President our neighbor of the Democrat has a very high respect for our opinion. He frequently agrees with us in this respect and seldom disagrees without visible pain. Our neighbor is right. His reverence is a tribute strictly due to our discernment on all subjects in general and on this one in particular. If there is anything touching which we are infallible it is the character of the Buchanan Administration.

☞ We are gratified to perceive in all parts of our city evidences that a large number of new houses will be built this season, far exceeding those of any previous year, but still wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of our municipal growth. Since we last referred to the wants of tenements, two or three cases have come under our immediate observation, where persons have been deterred from locating in our city because they could not make adequate provisions for the comfort of their families. We should like to know how we can best impress upon our citizens the imperative necessity of obviating this state of affairs, which is becoming a serious drawback to our prosperity. The necessities of our augmenting population must be supplied. Give us more dwellings at cheap rents, and we will find them succeeded by new factories, workshops, and stores. The facilities for the accommodation of workmen will attract them. Can we not impress this fact upon our capitalists, and will they not exert themselves for the benefit of our city?

☞ We see that our young friend Thomas M. Green has retired from the editorial management of the Frankfort Commonwealth and from the editorial calling.

Mr. Green's retirement is a loss to the profession which he strengthened and adorned. It is a great loss. We part from him with sorrow. A ready and forcible writer, a sound thinker, a conscientious advocate, and a fearless and uncompromising conservative, his services as a journalist at this particular juncture of the public affairs can ill be spared. We want more such editors and not one less. May happiness as well as fame attend our esteemed ex-brother in whatever sphere of activity he shall hereafter resolve to exercise his fine powers.

☞ The New York News has no doubt "that Fernando Wood is the rising star in our country," and says, too, that if "defrauded out of the nomination at Charleston by bargain and corruption, by intrigue or fraud, as was Gen. Jackson in 1824 (whom he resembles in his decision, firmness, and determination more than any man living), we believe that the people will rally around him at the succeeding election, and triumphantly sustain him, as they did his great prototype in 1828." There now, if Wood's organ ever puffed a bigger blast than that, we never saw or heard of it. Compare Wood to Jackson! that is the great political joke of the season.

☞ According to a writer in Frazer's Magazine, it was a favorite idea of Prince Metternich's that "many minds become unhinged in consequence of frequently attending the debates." That is, the Prince held that politics was a fruitful source of insanity. This is a pretty good idea. It is a significant germ; we only regret that Metternich didn't come to the United States and develope it.

☞ Statement of the Arms which have been furnished to the States and Territories respectively from date of act, April 23, 1808, for arming and equipping the Militia of the United States, to the 30th June last:

| States and Territories. | Cannon mounted complete. | Small arms. | No. now undrawn. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 35 | 9,403 | 12 |
| New Hampshire | 5 | 12,788 | 131 |
| Massachusetts | 19 | 23,997 | 1,173 |
| Vermont | 6 | 10,909 | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 19 | 3,625 | 169 |
| Connecticut | 30 | 9,616 | — |
| New York | 408 | 44,726 | — |
| New Jersey | 25 | 18,035 | 78 |
| Pennsylvania | 138 | 57,435 | 208 |
| Delaware | 5 | 3 651 | 127 |
| Maryland | 20 | 15,592 | 387 |
| Virginia | 61 | 31,031 | — |
| North Carolina | 23 | 18,766 | — |
| South Carolina | 18 | 14,526 | — |
| Georgia | 19 | 16,325 | — |
| Florida | 4 | 1,101 | 127 |
| Alabama | 22 | 7,222 | 103 |
| Louisiana | 21 | 5,723 | — |
| Mississippi | 21 | 5,050 | 2 |
| Tennessee | 11 | 2,303 | 1,311 |
| Kentucky | 52 | 20,126 | 501 |
| Ohio | 26 | 33,957 | 993 |
| Michigan | 28 | 3,348 | 47 |
| Indiana | 24 | 9,351 | 445 |
| Illinois | 67 | 10,062 | — |
| Wisconsin | 6 | 1,301 | — |
| Missouri | 12 | 6,702 | — |
| Iowa | 4 | 2,165 | 94 |
| Arkansas | 3 | 786 | 1,494 |
| Texas | 4 | 1,519 | 103 |
| California | 5 | 2,418 | 1 |
| Minnesota | 3 | 1,501 | 352 |
| Oregon | — | 2,233 | 274 |
| Washington Territ. | 4 | 2,457 | 137 |
| Nebraska Territory | 2 | 2,331 | — |
| Kansas Territory | — | 2,298 | 411 |
| Utah Territory | 1 | — | 2,775 |
| New Mexico | — | 2,300 | 324 |
| District Columbia | 2 | 1,037 | 754 |
| Total | 1,237 | 446,192 | 12,766 |

☞ A meeting was held in Washington City last week to confer on the subject of a monument to Henry Clay. It was determined to collect subscriptions for the purpose of obtaining the sum of $15,000, with which a statue, one-third larger than life, should be procured by the citizens of Washington, to be executed and finished in the best style of art. There will be an adjourned meeting on Tuesday of next week, when we hope to hear that the requisite means have been subscribed.

A SOMNAMBULIST LEAPS FROM A RAILROAD TRAIN.—George W. Senter, of Cincinnati, a passenger by the midnight express train to Boston on Wednesday, rose from his seat while sound asleep, stepped out upon the platform, and leaped off upon [illegible] Fortunately [illegible]

☞ We have been requested by C. M. Clay, as a measure of justice alike to him and to the community, to publish the subjoined Appeal to his fellow-citizens of the county of Madison. We feel bound in common manliness, if nothing higher or more sacred, to comply with Mr. Clay's request, which we do not doubt is inspired by a sincere conviction that some portion of his fellow-countrymen meditate an unlawful assault upon him and his political friends in Madison; yet, in the absence of further intelligence from that ancient seat of refinement and conservatism, we must continue to think that Mr. Clay has greatly and deplorably misconceived the whole matter. We cannot possibly think otherwise. If, however, we are mistaken, as we trust we are not, and Mr. Clay's conviction is well-founded, we presume without hesitation that the sober and enlightened citizens of Madison will extinguish the guilty project in its very conception. They certainly owe its prompt extinction to themselves as well as to the Commonwealth whose stainless fame its execution would sully for all time to come. They owe its extinction to the cause of regulated liberty here and everywhere else. The interests of civilization and of society demand it of them. There can be no excuse for such a project. None. Mr. Clay has separated himself from the Radical Abolitionists, whose nefarious sentiments provoked the recent lamentable though perhaps necessary proceedings in Madison, by a line so broad and distinct and so frequently and clearly touched that nobody can fail to recognize it. He long ago cut entirely loose from these fanatical outlaws. He has time and again disowned their views and their purposes. He now solemnly disclaims all responsibility for their action. He proclaims himself strictly and purely a Republican. As such, and as a loyal citizen, he plants himself in the shadow of the Constitution and the laws, and asks to be let alone. Assuming the correctness of his statement, which we take to be indisputable, the petition is a just one, and cannot be denied him without casting ineffaceable shame on the community and the State. It will not be denied him. It cannot be. It is to us utterly incredible that any respectable citizen of Madison has ever entertained even the thought of denying him so plain and unquestionable a right. As we have said already, we profoundly discredit the entire thing. We, however, respect Mr. Clay's conviction, and accordingly give his Appeal a place in our columns, trusting that its explanations may not only allay but remove permanently whatever secret excitement there is in the community, if there is any. The following is his Appeal:

### C. M. CLAY'S APPEAL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MADISON COUNTY: Learning from a reliable source that the Revolutionary Committee of Madison are about to meet in Richmond again on next Monday, to take into consideration who are to be proscribed, and having understood that I only escaped their denouncement last Tuesday by a small majority, and that I am again to be considered on Monday, I avail myself of this means of making my protest and defence. I would greatly prefer always to meet my accusers face to face, and there make my defence; but, as friends have insisted on my avoiding any pretense for a conflict, I yield to their wishes, and make this written appeal. In the first place, I, as a free citizen of a constitutional commonwealth, most solemnly protest against any power on earth but the legal and regularly constituted authorities of my country to decide in any manner upon my "life, liberty, or property." I regard, all impartial men will regard, him as the worst enemy of true liberty who acquiesces in any usurpation, on the part of any man or set of men, of the sovereign power of the State. If every man in Madison was to assent to the usurpation, it would be none the less an overthrow of the constitution; which can be annulled, set aside, changed, or disobeyed with impunity only by the legal representatives of the people in convention assembled. But, according to the known facts, but about a fourth of the county signed the papers protesting against the doctrines and action of the "Radical Abolitionists," Rev. Jno. G. Fee and others. And it is well known that a very large number of those signing that paper were and are utterly opposed to any other than legal proceedings against those unhappy men, women, and children. So that the Committee have not the show of authority, three-fourths of the county having absolutely refused, amid threats of intimidation on the part of the movers, to sanction their illegal action. But, waiving all these considerations, I do not fear to plead to you on the merits of my cause. If it was a crime to resist the will and action of this revolutionary movement, I have not done even that, except by the high moral power of an earnest protest; refusing to join by force of arms in a common defence with the exiles. My reasons for this are these: I regarded the radical doctrines that "there is no law for slavery as revolutionary. To deny the potency of the Constitution and the laws is to set up an independent government in opposition to the existing government and laws; the two necessary policies and jurisdictions of which must inevitably at last come into physical conflict. And whilst I am opposed to slavery on all possible grounds, my love and respect for my constitution and my country override all other political considerations. My theory is, that slavery is a creature of law, and the subject of support, modification, increase, or destruction, as any other policy, and to be reached in the same way only: by moral suasion, by speech, by the press, by the laws, and by the constitution. That so long as it constitutes property, by law—that the laws must be respected and enforced in good faith. That the majority have the right to rule; because we know of no other or better way of promoting the ends of government, the safety and happiness of the whole of the governed. That if the slaveholders thus rule we must acquiesce—and if we thus rule they must also acquiesce. And therefore the Republicans in Kentucky have been opposed to, and have steadily denounced, any illegal interference with slaves, from, at home, or abroad; they have given no countenance to the escape of slaves, to insubordination, or to servile insurrection. Hence, on the 4th of July, 1856, at the Slate Lick Springs, in this county, when the Rev. John G. Fee avowed from the stump the Radical Abolition doctrine, I denounced it from the stump. He was corresponding secretary of the Central Republican Club at our first meeting in Richmond, he was displaced, and a Republican elected in his stead. When he was mobbed in several places, when his colaborer, Rev. James S. Davis, asked my aid in defending Mr. Fee, I addressed a letter, dated October 8, 1857, declining to identify myself in any way with Mr. Fee's doctrine or action. These letters were first published in the Washington Republic in the face of the world, and were republished in the Louisville Journal and other Kentucky papers. Again, when the movement was made against the Bereans, I took the same neutral ground, in letters addressed to the Richmond Messenger, and to the Cincinnati papers, one only of which was published in the Cincinnati Commercial, dated White Hall, Ky., December 28, 1860, but which I know not by what means failed to reach Judge Field until the Monday following; and, the exiles being gone, I went into the Messenger office and took it away, as the occasion for its publication had passed. Again, when I heard that J. G. Hanson, one of the exiles, had returned, I went on Friday last to the house of Alexander McWilliams, where we talked the matter over, and we coincided in opinion, as we always had done, that our friends should separate their fortunes altogether from Hanson and his party. On Saturday, with John H. Rawlings, I went to Berea, and there used all my influence to persuade my Republican friends not to identify themselves at all in any manner with Hanson, but to ask him to sell his mill and move from the State, as his presence would be a continual source of discontent and might possibly involve the Republicans in a conflict, when innocent men might be killed. I stayed all night with William Stapp, where the same views were uttered and concurred in. I returned again through Berea, enforced with a parting word the same advice, and was leaving for home, when Mr. Hanson hallooed. I stopped, and Mr. Rawlings introduced him to me. He asked me what was the public feeling towards him? I replied that I would speak frankly with him; that I was, as he well knew, opposed to his political principles, and could not stand by him in any way, but that my personal feelings were kind towards him. I had not talked with the committee, but I had spoken to some in their confidence, and that the feeling of bitterness against him was greater than ever on account of his return, I was told; and I hoped that he would leave the State for his own safety, as well as to avoid the possible fight between my friends and the committee, because of his presence. He remarked that he had found no fault with me; that every one must stand on his own convictions; and that "every dog has his day."

Taking leave of him I went to Kingston, where I stayed all night with Whitt Moody. Whilst there, Messrs. Broaddus and Newland came in to see me, when I expressed the same views. I sent for Geo. W. Maupin, an old hunting companion, to spend the night with us, and to have a friendly talk about the whole matter, as I knew he was one of the committee, and had acted the part of a peace-maker when Tony was attacked in the first raid to Berea, as I was told. I then explained to Mr. Maupin, in the presence of Mr. Si. Newland and Whitt Moody, my whole position, as he had not read my Frankfort speech. I told him that he was one of a Revolutionary Committee; that I should not interfere with their action if they continued themselves to the expulsion of the "Radicals," but that if the committee attacked the Republicans on account of principles, that we would defend ourselves to the last; and that in such defence would shoot him, Reuben Monday, Terrill, or any other one of the committee who aided and abetted any assassination of any one of my party. That I was for peace; that I told our friends at Berea that whoever stood in defence of Hanson, would do so at his own risk; and we would not stand by him, but that if they cleared themselves of Hanson, and were attacked in their own right, that we would make a common cause, we would take to the woods and defend ourselves to the death.

This, men of Madison, is my whole connection with the Radicals at Berea; all the time against their doctrines; all the time for the peace and the safety of the community.

On Monday night I staid with my sister Smith. On Tuesday, hearing that the excitement was mostly against me, and that I was thought to have dictated the letter of Hanson to Judge Field with a view to bring about a war, I made my remarks at the Courthouse to clear the popular mind of all misapprehensions. The falsehood of the whole allegation is apparent, when you will see by the letter to Judge Field that it is dated on the 13th inst.—two weeks ago—when I had neither seen nor known Hanson, nor been at Berea since my Northern tour, and therefore could not possibly have had any intercourse with him whatever. Now it turns out just as I expected, from what Mr. Newton said in Richmond last Wednesday, in the presence of G. W. Maupin and others—that the Republicans had nothing to do with Hanson—were for peace—and fought in their own defense. The Republicans of Berea say that their houses were rudely searched, (which was admitted to me by one of the party), and I give you here a copy of a letter written to me by Messrs. Haley & Bland, stating the whole cause of the difficulty, which original letter, signed by Haley & Bland, by H. Rawlings, can be seen by calling upon me:

> "*Berea, in the evening, March 30, 1860.*—My friend C. M. Clay: I drop a few lines to you stating the facts concerning the fight. In the first place, it was not brought about over Hanson, but over the treatment to George West. The Committee went to his house on the hunt of Hanson. West is in the last stage of consumption, and told his daughter to shut the door; and they broke the door down, and they cuffed and abused West and his daughter; and we went to see West with no view of [illegible] of them. We met them, and I [illegible] and [illegible] to obtain it. [illegible]
>
> FRANCIS BLAND & GEORGE HALEY."

Here, men of Madison, are some of the facts, but not all of the facts the language to the daughter of West was too gross for the public eye, and I therefore suppress it; nor were these the only outrages. A similar offence to the children of the poor brought on a revolution in that kingdom from which we draw our blood and our love of liberty. The story will sink deep into the hearts of thirty millions of Americans. The battle of the 26th day of March will never be forgotten in the annals of this nation!

You may drive these men into the mountains; you may burn their houses; you may hunt them down like wild beasts, till the last one falls by superior force; but their cause is the cause of American liberty and of the noblest instincts of human nature. Their martyrdom will light up the fires of civil war, which will pervade the Union and be extinguished only by the downfall of one or the other of those great powers, liberty or slavery, forever! Men of Madison, *I stand by those men*—I stand by the Constitution and laws of my native State—I stand by the Republican party everywhere—I stand by the liberties which I inherited from our fathers, and which my own blood has, from the beginning of the Revolution of 1776 to this hour, in every battle-field, been ready to defend. I stand, in a word, on my Frankfort speech of the 10th of January, 1860, which I desire to place before the world as the ground of my faith and of my action. *I shall in no way whatever recognize or submit to any Revolutionary Committee.* At my country's call I have freely risked my life in her defence; two years in exile from my home and family; nine months in a foreign prison; ready at all times to sacrifice money, health, and even life itself, I have brought back an unsullied name to the place of my birth, and which you were not the last to welcome as part of the common glory of our State. You may be strong enough to overpower me; you cannot drive me from the duty which I owe to myself, to my friends, and to my country. If I fall, I trust I shall not fall in vain; and it will be enough for all my long cherished aspirations if, perchance, my blood shall atone for the wrongs of my race, and *these States shall at last be free!*

C. M. CLAY.

WHITE HALL, KY., Saturday, March 31 1860.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES—With their salaries, terms of office, and the number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures:

| States and Ter's. | Names of Gov's. | Salaries. | Term of y'rs. | No. of S. | No. R. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Andrew B. Moore | $4,000 | 2 | 33 | 100 |
| Arkansas | Elias N. Conway | 2,000* | 4 | 25 | 75 |
| California | Milton S. Latham | 8,000 | 2 | 16 | 36 |
| Connecticut | W. A. Buckingham | 1,100 | 1 | 21 | 252 |
| Delaware | Wm. Burton | 1,333⅓ | 4 | 9 | 21 |
| Florida | Madison S. Perry | 1,500 | 4 | 19 | 40 |
| Georgia | Joseph E. Brown | 3,000 | 2 | 52 | 150 |
| Illinois | John Wood† | 1,500 | 4 | 25 | 75 |
| Indiana | Ashbel P. Willard | 1,500* | 4 | 50 | 100 |
| Iowa | S. J. Kirkwood | 2,000 | 2 | 30 | 63 |
| Kentucky | Beriah Magoffin | 2,500 | 4 | 38 | 100 |
| Louisiana | Thomas O. Moore | 4,000 | 4 | 32 | 88 |
| Maine | Lot M. Morrill | 1,500 | 1 | 31 | 151 |
| Maryland | Thomas H. Hicks | 3,600* | 4 | 22 | 74 |
| Massachusetts | Nathaniel P. Banks | 3,500 | 1 | 40 | 240 |
| Michigan | Moses Wisner | 1,000 | 2 | 32 | 81 |
| Minnesota | Alexander Ramsay | 2,500 | 2 | 37 | 80 |
| Mississippi | John J. Pettus | 4,000 | 2 | 32 | 92 |
| Missouri | Robert M. Stewart | 3,000* | 4 | 18 | 40 |
| N. Hampshire | Ichabod Goodwin | 1,000 | 1 | 12 | 302 |
| New Jersey | Charles S. Olden | 1,800‡ | 3 | 21 | 60 |
| New York | Edwin D. Morgan | 4,000 | 2 | 32 | 128 |
| N. Carolina | John W. Ellis | 3,000* | 2 | 50 | 120 |
| Ohio | Wm. Dennison, jr. | 1,800 | 2 | 35 | 100 |
| Oregon | John Whitaker | 1,500 | 4 | 16 | 31 |
| Pennsylvania | Wm. F. Packer | 4,000 | 3 | 33 | 100 |
| Rhode Island | Thomas G. Turner | 1,000 | 1 | 32 | 72 |
| S. Carolina | Wm. H. Gist | 3,500* | 2 | 45 | 124 |
| Tennessee | Isham G. Harris | 3,000 | 2 | 25 | 75 |
| Texas | Samuel Houston | 3,000 | 2 | 21 | 56 |
| Vermont | Hiland Hall | 1,000 | 1 | 30 | 230 |
| Virginia | John Letcher | 5,000 | 4 | 50 | 152 |
| Wisconsin | Alex. W. Randall | 1,250 | 2 | 30 | 97 |
| Kansas Ter. | Samuel Medary | 2,500 | 4 | 73 | 96 |
| Nebraska Ter. | Samuel W. Black | 2,500 | 4 | 13 | 25 |
| N. Mexico Ter. | Abraham Rencher | 3,000 | 4 | 13 | 26 |
| Utah Ter. | Alfred Cummings | 2,500 | 4 | 13 | 26 |
| Washington T. | Rich'd D. Gholson | 2,500 | 4 | 9 | 18 |

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people.

*With the use of a furnished house. †In place of W. H. Bissell, dec'd. ‡And fees.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

PARIS, March 15, 1860.

The long looked for crisis in Italian affairs has at length arrived. The almost unanimous vote of Central Italy in favor of annexation to Piedmont decides the question, for the government of Victor Emanuel has solemnly declared that whatever might be the result of the vote, that result should be accepted and defended. An official act of the Piedmontese Parliament is then all that remains to consummate the annexation, an act which is in one sense but an empty formality, since not a single voice in the Assembly will be raised against it.

There is every reason to believe that in France there will be no objection to this result, but that on the contrary it will be accepted with pleasure. It was easy for the French government to make difficulties, so long as it was certain that its counsels, while standing to its account with other nations, would not stop the progress of events in Italy. The doctrine of non-intervention which protected the people of Central Italy, immediately after the peace of Villafranca, protects them now, and whether the French troops be withdrawn or not, Austria has no right to interfere with arms in the enforcement of any particular policy.

The people of Central Italy have been free to dispose of their destinies, without intervention from any source, ever since the two Emperors met beyond the Mincio, and the threats of the Emperor Napoleon in his discourse of the first of March, if not a comedy, were at least gratuitous, and without meaning or force. If they had the appearance of any one thing more than another, it was that of a threat which should satisfy the Piedmontese people with their own government in relinquishing Savoy and Nice to France. This brings us back naturally to the presumption that the bargains between the French and Piedmontese governments have been made secretly, that they have acted from the beginning in concert, that there has been no misunderstanding, and that, in fine, the public display of words between the two governments, was but a comedy to cover up their real transactions. All the facts point to this as the true explanation of the events we have seen passing before our eyes for the past few months.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice, which, like that of Central Italy, may now be regarded as a fixed fact, appears to excite much less attention in France and Italy than in England. It is well understood, however, that this question is more one of life or death to the Palmerston Cabinet than of importance to the "balance of power" in Europe. They were not long in perceiving this fact in France and thus the hostile debates in the British Parliament have not only not disturbed the equanimity of the French Government, but they have served as an excellent target for the witticisms of the French press.

From present indications the principle of the popular vote will not be applied to Savoy and Nice. The French government appears desirous of not going too far with this principle of popular sovereignty, for fear of awakening the susceptibilities and the alarms of other European powers.

At the present moment, therefore, we are induced to believe that Savoy and Nice will be annexed to France by an act of cession, the whole transaction being confined to a private agreement between the two governments of France and Sardinia.

A very great excitement prevails in Switzerland, and especially in Geneva, in regard to the annexation of Savoy to France, and for a very good reason. Two of the counties of Savoy, Chablais and Faucigny, lie on the south shore of the Lake of Geneva, and *beyond* the city of Geneva. By their geographical position they ought to belong to Switzerland, and if this power had been strong enough to claim and assert her right to the military frontier nature gave her, she would long ago have incorporated these two counties or cantons into her territory. The Congress of 1815, recognizing this fact, declared the cantons of Chablais and Faucigny neutral territory, (although belonging to the crown of Savoy,) and prohibited any armed force from ever occupying or marching through them, other than the necessary force of Sardinian troops to preserve interior order.

This change of policy would not be made without some sort of compensation to Piedmont, and consequently we learn that France renounces all opposition to the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, and consents to leave the French army on the Po until tranquility is re-established in Italy. But on this last subject there are many opinions, and we are absolutely incapable of making any assertion on the subject, not based upon conjecture. Thus, while in one quarter it is asserted that Marshal Vaillant has orders to return with his army to France the day Tuscany is annexed to Piedmont, others assert that no such order was ever given, while still a third party insist that the order was given and then countermanded, when Piedmont showed herself accommodating on the question of ceding Savoy and Nice without a vote of the people.

Now that Savoy is about to pass under the flag of France, Switzerland lays claim to the two cantons just mentioned, and M. Lazy, the leading Swiss statesman, has come to Paris to talk with Napoleon on the subject. A lengthy interview has taken place, of the result of which we know nothing; but it has been asserted positively here that no dismemberment of Savoy will take place, and that the whole province will pass over to France. Napoleon may, however, re-guarantee the neutrality of the cantons, or make some treaty with Switzerland, by which her fears may be quieted. The French corps of troops intended to garrison Savoy and Nice have already been designated.

On these various questions a new nomenclature has been found, which, if not very happy in itself, at least shows the current of thought of the French political mind. The annexation in Italy is called the annexation of Piedmont to Cental Italy, while the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France is simply a restitution of that which belonges to France.

On the question of the Romagna, we learn today, but not from an authoritative source, that the French Government has asked Piedmont in the most pressing manner not to proceed with her designs of annexation until more time is given the Pope to reflect on the propositions of reform Napoleon has proposed for that province. This feature of the Italian question is the one which gives Napoleon the most disquietude, for the opposition organized against his policy in France is really serious; and when he asks more time for the Pope to reflect, we are perhaps doing him no injustice to suppose that he wants the time as much for himself as for the Holy See. It is possible, therefore that the annexation of the Romagna will be delayed beyond that of the three Duchies, though scarcely probable in view of the vote just given in favor of annexation. When the annexation does take place, the King, Victor Emanuel, it is said, will be ex-communicated, the ceremony taking place with great pomp at St. Peter's, at Rome. The Pope, at late accounts, showed no disposition whatever to yield to the friendly advice of France, and seemed determined to reject everything in the shape of compromise. Exile and imprisonment seemed better alternatives to his Holiness than any compromise in the way of reforms for his revolted provinces. He has fallen into the obstinate and senseless policy of everything or nothing.

DEATH OF A MILLIONAIRE.—Mr. William Luston, of Charleston, (S. C.,) as we learn from the Courier, died on Friday morning last of disease of the heart. The amount of his wealth is variously estimated at from three to five million dollars. He leaves all the income of his estate, real and personal, to his widow (having no heir) charged, however, with certain bequests and annuities to relatives. After the payment of the life interest of the widow and the reversion or lapse of the several charges mentioned, the whole estate is given in trust to the city of Charleston, for the establishment and support of a retreat for aged indigence, under certain conditions. There is a hospital and residences built for the purpose, entrance to which can only be gained by parties suffering from "great infirmity; some lameness, some physical infirmity." Cases of lunacy are to be entirely excluded. "The applicants must be poor, of good, honest character, and must be decent. He further says: "Before any thing can be done for such a purpose the city of Charleston must furnish not less than eight acres of ground to erect the said cottages on, for each cottage must have a small garden to busy the occupant. These cottages must be built of brick, in rows, neat and convenient, two stories high, having each two rooms and a kitchen. As I have no time now, there must be made a plan of said hospital, and submitted to my wife, Hannah, for her approval. The lot of ground or its location must have her approval.

Schiller's only surviving daughter, Madame von Gleichen-Russwurm, having requested the public to forward to her all the speeches, &c., relating to the recent Schiller Festival, has received not less than 2,000 sets of memorials from different places.

### XXXVITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

*Tuesday's Proceedings.*

WASHINGTON, April 3.

*Senate.*—Mr. Green, from the Territorial Committee, reported bills organizing Arizona and Colorado. He also offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that Wm. Medill, Comptroller of the Treasury, had violated the practice of the department in settling the Postoffice accounts, and also the loans; and had therefore justly incurred the disapprobation of Congress, and that his conduct renders it improper for him longer to continue in office.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill defraying the expenses of the Japanese Embassadors on their arrival in this country.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the bill providing for the adjudication of the claims of the Rhode Island company against Paraguay by the appointment of a commissioner by each government to sit in Washington for three months in accordance with treaty stipulations, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., wanted the Homestead bill taken up and pressed to a final vote, as it was a very important measure.

The Indian appropriation bill came up and the amendments of the Senate were adhered to, after which the bill was postponed till Thursday. The House Homestead bill was taken up, the pending amendment being the Senate bill.

Mr. Fitch offered an amendment that all lands that came under the provisions of this bill should be only those subject to private entry at the passage of the law.

Mr. Wilkinson made a speech in favor of the House bill.

Adjourned.

*House.*—The House resumed the consideration of the Anti-Polygamy bill.

The following is the bill for the punishment and suppression of Polygamy now under consideration by the House:

> Bill to punish and prevent the practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, which sets forth;
>
> *Whereas*, It is admitted Polygamy is permitted by the municipal regulations of one of the Territories of the Union, and is sought to be justified on the ground that this abomination in a Christian country is a religious rite by the inhabitants of said Territory; and, whereas no principle of self-government or citizen-sovereignty can require or justify the practice of such moral pollution; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, &c., That if any person or persons being married, and an inhabitant of any Territory of the United States or any other place over which the United States possesses exclusive jurisdiction, shall intermarry with any person or persons, or cohabit with any person or persons, or live with any person or persons as partners, acknowledging conjugal relations, the former husband or wife being alive, be she or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding $800 and imprisonment not less than two years nor more than five years.
>
> Provided, nevertheless, that this section nor anything therein contained shall extend to any person or persons whose husband or wife shall absent himself or herself one from the other for the space of five years, the one of them not knowing the other not to be living within that time, nor to any persons who shall at the time of such marriage be divorced by competent authority, or to any person or persons whose former marriage by sentence of competent authority shall have been declared void.
>
> SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following ordinance of the provisional government of the State of Deseret so called, viz: an ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, passed February 8th, 1841, and adopted, re-enacted, and made valid by the government and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah by an act passed Jan. 19, 1855, entitled an act in relation to the compilation and revision of the laws and resolutions in force in Utah Territory, their publication and distribution, and all other acts and parts of acts heretofore passed by the said legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, which establish, support, maintain, shield, or countenance polygamy, be, and the same hereby are disapproved and annulled; provided that the act be so limited and construed as not to affect or interfere with the rights of property legally acquired under the ordinance heretofore mentioned, nor with the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; but only to annul all acts and laws which establish, maintain, protect or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, or other contrivances.
>
> BRANCH'S SUBSTITUTE.—*Be it enacted*, That the third and fourth sections of the act entitled An act to establish the Territorial government in Utah, approved Sept. 9th, 1850, be, and the same are hereby repealed.
>
> SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, that hereafter the legislative power as defined and limited in said act shall be vested in a governor and thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons in the Territory, to be called the Legislative Council, who shall be appointed biennially by the President of the U. S., by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among the citizens of the United States residing therein, and without reference to any districts which have heretofore been laid off.
>
> SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that the appointments under this act shall be made on or before the 4th of March, 1861, on which day said appointments shall have effect.

Mr. McClernand proceeded to sustain his assertion made yesterday that there was no instance in which Congress had a special code to operate in the organized Territories. The act of 1790 was general in its application, and extended to treason and other offences against the United States. Congress, by erecting a Territorial government, had delegated certain powers, so that the criminal became amenable to the local law.

During a colloquy between Farnsworth and Clark, of Missouri, the former said John Wesley spoke of slavery as the sum of all villainies.

Jenkins, of Virginia, inquired—Do you say so?

Farnsworth was very much of that opinion.

Jenkins—Then you declare a lie.

Farnsworth—I am not in the habit of descending into cess-pools to throw dirt at blackguards.

Jenkins, in his seat, was understood to say, I cannot receive that as an insult.

The bill to suppress polygamy in Utah was debated at length.

Mr. McClernand advocated the proposition to divivide Utah between Pike's Peak and Nevada. No vote was taken. Adjourned.

*Wednesday's Proceedings.*

WASHINGTON, April 1.

*Senate.*—Mr. Gwin moved that the resolution offered by him yesterday censuring the Comptroller of the Treasury for a decision defeating the express will of Congress, and for refusing to obey its order, thereby incurring the disapprobation of Congress, which renders it improper that he longer remain in office be referred to a committee.

Mr. Saulsbury said that the comptroller had discharged his duty in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General, and was he to be arraigned by the Senate for faithfully discharging his duty?

Mr. Green urged the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Pugh said he would suggest that the resolution be laid over. Gov. Medill had gone to Ohio on account of illness and had not seen the resolutions and when he returned he would meet any charge made against him.

Mr. Green said that Mr. Medill had had a copy of the resolutions, had read them, and had not left for Ohio till after they were presented to the Senate. He wanted the case investigated.

Mr. Bayard said it was not proper for the Senate to condemn an officer and ask for his removal. This was no charge of fraud. An officer had made a decision involving a question of law, whether it was wrong or not. It was not the province of the Senate to decide, nor its right to censure his action.

Mr. Benjamin said he desired to offer an amendment. The resolution assumed to state facts.

Mr. Green, interrupting, said Mr. Benjamin should not discuss the merits of the resolution.

Mr. Benjamin—You address the presiding officer.

Mr. Green—I call on the presiding officer to enforce order.

Mr. Benjamin said his remarks were very discourteous.

Before the resolution was disposed of the Homestead bill came up as the special order.

Mr. Pugh spoke in favor of the Senate bill.

Mr. Wigfall spoke generally against the Homestead bill.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the President to furnish copies of all correspondence not heretofore communicated relating to the claim of a foreign government to the military service of naturalized citizens. Adjourned.

Mr. Washburn, of Ill., gave notice of a bill to erect a custom house and postoffice at Waukegan.

Mr. Staunton, from the Military Committee, reported back the West Point appropriation bill with a recommendation, by a bare majority of the committee, that the House non-concur in the Senate amendment providing for calling into service a regiment of Texas volunteers.

The House by seven majority refused to make the subject the special order for Tuesday.

The consideration of the anti-polygamy bill was resumed after a lengthy debate.

Mr. Nelson moved the previous question, and the main question was ordered to be put 114 against 75.

Mr. Nelson, who reported the bill, was allowed an hour to close the debate. Without concluding he gave way to a motion for adjournment, which prevailed. Adjourned.

THE POWERS OF AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—In a case in a New York court recently, where the question was incidentally raised as to the powers of a Congressional Investigating Committee, Justice Hoffman, after a lengthy and learned review of the leading cases on this subject, decided that Congress had such power. He concluded his opinion thus:

> In my opinion the legality of the proceeding in question here may be rested upon principles which may not be shaken. The Government of the United States is supreme within its sphere of action. It is the Government of the people, and emanated from them. Its powers were delegated by all, it enacts for all, and it represents all. What is thus true of the aggregate, is true of each component part of that Government, in its appropriate sphere; what is necessary to enable either branch to fulfill its functions and discharge its duties, is impliedly vested in that branch by the will of the people. What is necessary does not import an absolute physical necessity, so that one thing cannot exist without the other. It stands for any means calculated to attain the end, appropriate and plainly adapted to it, and not prohibited.
>
> Now, the power of investigating through a Committee is essential to wise legislation. The power to call for information from others flows from necessity. Hence the old formula of authority to send for persons and papers. But to rob the process of such a committee of all compulsory effect, to reduce it to a request, to deny all means of enforcement, and all power to punish for disobedience would be to render inquiry often fruitless, to exclude sources of information, and to impair or defeat the objects of legislation. In my judgment, neither branch of Congress has the right to disclaim the power I assume it to possess, and which in this instance the House of Representatives exercised. It is a power clothed with a trust, and vested for the fulfillment of a trust. It is identical with or manifestly important to the discharge of that trust. It cannot be renounced without impairing the means of duly executing the office committed to that body, and therefore may not be relinquished without a breach of duty.

LAWRENCEBURG BANK.—The Memphis Avalanche of Tuesday says:

> For a few days past our leading brokers have been receiving the money of this bank sparingly, and at a high rate of discount. We know nothing of the reasons that may influence the brokers in not receiving the notes of this bank, but it is well to note the fact that it is under the ban of the brokers.

*Consolation for the Unfortunate Devotees of Wealth and Fashion.*—When Cardinal Wolsey was asked why he did not live in less state and give more to the poor, he replied that what was given to the poor was just eaten, drunk, and got rid of in a base manner, with nothing to show for it, whereas the grandeur of his establishment and [illegible] was an ornament and a gain to the world, [illegible]

## THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860.

ANOTHER RICHMOND IN THE REPUBLICAN FIELD—A NEW STRING TO DOUGLAS'S BOW.—The New York Courier and Enquirer is the organ of Mr. Seward, by which we mean simply that it is the foremost and especial champion of Mr. Seward's public pretensions. It is the journalistic chief of the Seward division of the great Republican army. It is the mouth-piece of the largest and most influential faction in the Republican party. What it says in relation to the current aspects of party questions may in general be safely accepted as the view of Mr. Seward's partisans and of Mr. Seward himself. Well, what does the New York Courier and Enquirer say respecting the nomination of a Non-Republican or of a new Republican at Chicago? Outside of the Old-Line Republicans, which does it prefer, a neophyte or a heretic? And, if either, what neophyte or what heretic? The Courier and Enquirer has spoken explicitly and emphatically on each of these points, and we will now set forth its avowals, which, owing to its intimate relations with Mr. Seward, are of course not a little significant.

As respects the Chicago nomination, then, the Courier and Enquirer is against new Republicans in general and against Mr. Bates in particular. It is down on all neophytes and down especially on the neophyte Bates. Touching this point the Courier and Enquirer delivered itself upwards of a month ago as follows:

> Now one word for ourselves, and we know that there are hundreds of thousands in our ranks who feel and think and will act in like manner. While we believe that justice, principle, and *expediency*, all demand the nomination of William H. Seward, and that to throw him overboard is to insure the triumph of the Democracy, we have no hesitation in saying that we shall labor as earnestly for the election of any other Republican of 1856 as we should for the election of Seward if nominated. That is to say, if Fremont, Chase, Banks, Hale, Fessenden, Cameron, Wade, Lincoln, Trumbull, or any Republican who acted with us in 1856, should be nominated instead of William H. Seward, this press and all connected with it will be found battling for the cause with as much zeal as if the convention had given us the strongest name for our support. But if, on the contrary, the Republican Convention should so far forget what is due to their constituents as to place in nomination for the Presidency, and proclaim as our standard bearer in 1860, Mr. Bates or any other person who labored successfully to defeat us in 1856, and thus secured the election of James Buchanan, we repeat what we have heretofore said, no earthly consideration will induce us to support such nominee.

At this time Mr. Bates had not formally declared his adherence to the Republican principle, though the Republicans professed to be satisfied with his position, the Courier and Enquirer amongst the rest. Mr. Bates has since proclaimed formally his adherence to the Republican principle, and has been received on all sides as a genuine Republican, so far as profession is concerned. The Courier and Enquirer, however, is not in the least appeased. Mr. Bates's formal declaration of Republicanism has not changed the Courier and Enquirer's opinion of him a hair's-breadth. Referring to the Chicago Convention in an article on this very point in its last Thursday's impression, it reasserts the determination expressed in the extract above without the slightest abatement of emphasis. It says:

> But be the action of this Convention what it may, so long as it places in nomination any representative of Republican principles—anybody who was doing battle for the Republican cause in 1856—we shall be found battling in its front ranks. We prefer that Mr. Seward should be our nominee, because we believe him to be our strongest man precisely in the ratio that he is more than anybody else, the representative of the Republican principles. He is, too, our ablest man. But thank God we have a host of men abundantly qualified to be our standard bearer, sufficiently identified with our principles, and in all respects capable of discharging the duties of the Presidency. With Fremont, Chase, McLean, Banks, Cameron, Fessenden, Hale, and a host of others equally cherished and respected, there can be no difficulty in selecting a good and true man for the nomination of the Republican Convention; and yet we hold that William H. Seward is our strongest man—our expediency candidate. We shall labor as faithfully for the cause, no matter who the candidate selected, if a Republican; but if on the plea of *expediency* we go outside the Republican ranks for a candidate, we shall feel at liberty to consult our inclinations in the premises, regardless of all party considerations.

This plainly is conclusive. The Courier and Enquirer's opposition to Mr. Bates is irreconcilable. Its hostility to him as an aspirant for the Republican nomination is unappeasable. It will go for him as such under no circumstances. It won't even support him if nominated. And it says confidently that there are hundreds of thousands in the Republican ranks who feel and think and will act in like manner. Very well; that disposes of Mr. Bates and his class generally, so far as the Courier and Enquirer is concerned.

But, what next? Will this heady champion of Mr. Seward consent to support *anybody* outside of the Old-Line Republican ranks? Yes, one particular body, and nobody else. Who is that? Listen:

> We can scarcely imagine any state of things which could induce us to support such a nomination unless it should be Douglas. Once admit the necessity for disbanding the Republican Party, and then, as between Douglas and the nominee of the Charleston Convention, we are for Douglas; but as between the nominee of the Charleston Convention and any individual who aided to defeat us in 1856 through the agency of a third party, we, in common with most intelligent and sincere Republicans, would prefer the Government of a frank and manly Representative of the Pro-Slavery Principle.

That is to say, the Courier and Enquirer, and those for whom it speaks, are, if compelled to go out of the Old-Line Republican ranks for a nominee, in favor of Douglas; but rather than support Mr. Bates or anybody of conservative antecedents they will go for the Charleston nominee, provided he is a full-blooded fire-eater. It will be remarked of course that the Courier and Enquirer takes it for granted that Douglas will not be the Charleston nominee. Standing on this very rational assumption, Mr. Seward's lieutenant puts the screws to the friends of Mr. Bates in this style:

> Beyond all question, as an expediency candidate for the Republican party, Mr. Douglas, rejected by the Democracy at Charleston, is altogether stronger and more desirable than Mr. Bates. The Democracy will reject him because of his squatter-sovereignty; and although the Republican party reject that absurdity, they do not fear it. They know, as has been proved in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the people will reject slavery wherever tendered to them; and that therefore, squatter sovereignty though wrong in principle, is as effectual a bar to slavery extension as can be the action of Congress. And in all other respects Mr. Douglas would make quite as good a Republican President as would Mr. Bates. He would certainly be a much stronger candidate for two very conclusive reasons. In the first place, he would bring with him a very large portion of what remains of the Democratic Party in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; and secondly, he would be far more acceptable to the Republicans who fought the battle of 1856, than would Mr. Bates. True, both Douglas and Bates fought against us in that occasion; but while Mr. Douglas stood conspicuous in the ranks of the Democracy and achieved success, Mr. Bates headed a third party for no earthly reason but to destroy Republicanism. Mr. Douglas fought for Democratic principles, for the possession of the Government, and for the honor of success; and he triumphed. Mr. Bates on the contrary contended for principles which he now ignores and repudiates. He neither expected nor desired success; and in order to prevent the election of Fremont and the triumph of Republican principles, he supported Know-Nothingism which which he now denounces, and labored to secure the election of James Buchanan, who, as he well knew, was deliberately pledged to oppose each and all of the great principles to which he (Mr. Bates) now gives his adhesion in his letter to the Republicans of Missouri. As between Mr. Bates and Mr. Douglas then, there can be no serious question before the Chicago Convention, if their names should be presented for nomination. Mr. Douglas is altogether the strongest by reason of the adherents he would bring from the Democratic ranks; and he would be immeasurably the most acceptable to the Republicans of 1856, because while he opposed Fremont, he did so openly and manfully, and had a cause and a candidate with which to triumph; while on the contrary, Mr. Bates advocated principles in which he did not believe, and the election of one whose success he knew was impossible, and labored zealously to achieve success for Mr. Buchanan and his Pro-Slavery principles, for no other earthly consideration, and with no avowed or conceivable purpose, except to prevent the success of the Republican cause and the establishment of Republican principles.

Leaving the friends of Mr. Bates to digest this as they may, we call the attention of the admirers of Douglas to the fact that their favorite has a new and extremely sinewy string to his bow. If he fail at Charleston, as he pretty certainly will, he may still succeed at Chicago. Indeed, his rejection at Charleston promises to render him a very formidable aspirant at Chicago. The Courier and Enquirer, it will be readily granted, makes out a strong case for him, yet his actual case is even stronger than this. The Courier and Enquirer hardly does justice to Douglas's high claims to the Chicago nomination. It does not, to be sure, omit to bring forward the fact that "squatter-sovereignty, though wrong in principle, is as effectual a bar to slavery extension as can be the action of Congress"; but it fails to add, what it might have added with propriety, that if the action of Congress against slavery in the States or Territories should be deemed necessary, and Congress backed by a majority of the States should act accordingly, Douglas would in all human probability sanction the action and enforce it, on the principle of *obedience to instructions!* The Courier and Enquirer neglects altogether to urge the capital point that so profound and reverent is Douglas's worship of the majority that under their instructions he could set his signature to the Wilmot-Proviso or to any other measure against slavery which he believed to be unjust and unconstitutional without in his own estimation assuming the smallest responsibility or violating his official oath in the [illegible] degree; nay, that he would actually [illegible] and his manhood as a holocaust on the altar of the divine people!! Douglas's step-champion overlooks entirely the irresistible and kindling force of the consideration that Douglas is the declared tool of the majority and that *the foes of slavery are the majority!!!* We may be sure however that this consideration will have its due weight and effect in the Convention at Chicago, if Douglas's Charleston string shall break. And, in this last exceedingly probable event, who shall say that the infernal consideration will not win the day for Douglas at Chicago? Stranger things have happened, though, under free institutions, few more startling, and none more heavily fraught with evil.

This remarkable development of the plans and preferences of the Seward faction in the ranks of the Republicans obviously places the Charleston Convention in a very singular and embarrassing attitude with respect to Douglas. Assuming the authoritativeness of the development, which is nowhere disputed, the Convention will find itself virtually called upon to nominate a party recusant at the price of his not becoming a downright recreant—to reward a schismatic under a threat of open apostasy—to refuse to bestow the leadership of the Democratic forces on a revolter at the hazard of converting him into a renegade! How will the Convention probably answer this call? How will it be likely to rid itself of this disgraceful situation? We know it is not completely safe to calculate on the self-respect or manly spirit of Locofoco assemblies, but, nevertheless, we venture the opinion that the Charleston Convention will possess enough of both to kick Douglas out of the body with precious little ceremony. We have small doubt of this. We consider it morally certain. Whether or not the radical element in the Republican party will afterwards be powerful enough to nominate Douglas at Chicago in the event of Mr Seward's rejection we do not know. We trust not. Yet the bare possibility of it should warn moderate Republicans of the gulf on whose brink they are treading. When prominent Republican leaders are not only reckless enough to conceive but shameless enough to avow the determination to accept the nominee of the Charleston Convention or to pick up the cast-off suppliant for its nomination rather than support a Constitutional Unionist like Crittenden or Bell or Rives or Houston, it is time for the sober Republican masses to open their eyes, and inquire anxiously whither their leaders are leading them; or, rather, this single pregnant fact ought to convince these masses that they are blindly following their leaders to shame and ruin. What does Mr. Seward or what do Mr. Seward's personal adherents care for slavery or anything else save as an instrument of power or a source of individual aggrandizement? Clearly nothing. They seek through the Republican organization their own advancement alone; and, failing in that exclusive purpose, they are prepared to dash the organization to fragments, or sell it to the use of kindred demagogues in the ranks of the Democracy, sooner than see it generously dedicated to the restoration of the public peace and the preservation of the Union. Do the Republican masses sympathize with this purpose or with the desperate and devilish spirit in which it is prosecuted? We know they do not. They sympathize with neither. Let them, then, like good citizens and patriots, take the management of the Republican organization into their own hands, resolving, with equal earnestness, that the Chicago Convention shall select a standard-bearer outside of the Republican ranks, and that it shall *not* select either the Charleston nominee or Douglas, if he is not the Charleston nominee. To this end it behooves every honest and enlightened member of the Republican party to exert his utmost influence. The rout of the Democracy as well as the triumph of the Union depends on its achievement. This is as sure as fate.

☞ The Japanese Commissioners are bringing four spies in their suite, and the Administration is somewhat embarrassed on account of the very large cortage of pig-tailed visitors. President Buchanan might employ the spies to find out how money is used to interfere in elections, and thus relieve his mind from the twinge of conscience so plainly perceptible in his Fort Duquesne letter.

☞ Our readers will find elsewhere in this morning's paper an Address from a Sub-Committee of the Committee appointed by the citizens of Madison for the removal of J. G. Fee and his associates. The Address satisfactorily explains and vindicates the recent action of the Committee. It confirms our own strong impression of the matter in every particular. We trust sincerely that we have now heard the last of this unhappy business.

☞ The rumor that Senator Hunter has written to the Illinois anti-Douglas delegates that they would be admitted to seats in the convention, that gentleman authorizes to be contradicted, and pronounces it an unmitigated falsehood.

☞ Dispatches to the Sardinian Legation at Washington announce that it is the fixed determination of Victor Emanuel, in spite of the opposition of the French Emperor, to receive the Italian States proposing annexation to Sardinia.

☞ The nutmeg State proved a greater impediment to the Democrats on Monday last than they anticipated. The land of wooden nutmegs wouldn't listen to Fernando Wood.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

RICHMOND, KY., April 3, '60.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Committee for the removal of J. G. Fee and his associates, a sub-committee for the correction of certain gross misapprehension and misstatements which have been published with great regard to their action, submit to the public the following statement:

Fee and his accomplices—a set of Abolition missionaries sent here principally from the North—had established in a corner of the county, in a sterile and mountaneous district, an Abolition settlement, with a location the best of any in the State, (in our judgment,) for insurrection or stampede—whose influences had already spread disaffection among the slave population of that end of the county—supported entirely by money derived from the Radical Abolitionists of the North, which, from its rapid growth and the large means of money at its disposal, with the inevitable consequences by which such enterprises are attended, must in a short time have rendered not only property, but even life, unsafe. To break up this settlement, so far as to remove all just and reasonable ground of apprehension, was deemed by the great body of the citizens of the county a just and necessary act of self-defense. To accomplish this purpose this Committee was appointed, with large discretionary powers.

Under this authority the Committee determined, as an invariable rule of action, first to remove the missionaries, and not to interfere with any citizen of the county, whatever his opinions or doctrines might be, unless he went so far as to extend active aid or defense to these missionaries, thus identifying himself with the enemies of the peace and security of our community. Which determination has been proclaimed in the most public manner, and has been, and will be, rigidly adhered to.

On Monday, the 26th ult., a portion of the Committee repaired to Berea for the purpose of removing Hanson, one of these missionaries who had returned after having once left, and there met with a man named Haley and one named Bland, understood to be the most active of the sympathizers and who had made repeated threats of assassination, etc. A conversation ensued which resulted in the parties shaking hands and parting with protestations of peace and good will on both sides. When immediately Haley and Bland commenced raising a party for the attack, armed with guns, (the Committee having, with a few exceptions, only side arms) and attempted to cut off their return an hour or two afterwards by drawing up across their road, declaring their intention to rescue Hanson, whom they supposed the Committee had arrested, and firing upon them, wounding one man. The fire being returned by the Committee, the Bereans retreated over a hill, in the direction of a log house. The Committee remained upon the ground and after consultation, being short of ammunition, departed for their homes.

To justify this treacherous and dastardly attack, it is now alleged that the attack was made on account of the mistreatment by some of the Committee of Mr. Geo. West, indecent language used in the presence of his daughters, and the rude and unauthorized searching of the houses of Bereans. Mr. West is in poor health, and is of opinion that he has but a short time to live, and has sent us two messages requesting us to deny the statement, not wishing the sanction of his name to be appended to so base a fabrication, but states, on the contrary, that those of the committee who came here behaved like gentlemen. The committeemen, who are men of undoubted veracity, deny that they searched or even entered any house without the owner's consent, with one exception, and that was the house from which Hanson is believed to have fled, disguised in woman's clothing, and from which house a shot had been fired at them; and there they offered no insult or aggravation of any kind. The committee state that the worst language used, if not the worst they ever heard for obscenity and profanity, was used by some of the women of the place.

The Committee and citizens repaired to the place on the following day, but the attacking party had fled to the woods. No violence of any kind was perpetrated, except to break Hanson's mill, so as to render it for the present useless, in which they believe themselves justified. The whole of the attacking party have been notified to leave except one old man, who, being very penitent, was excused.

The whole proceedings of this Committee have been characterized by the greatest moderation, patience, and forbearance, under circumstances of the greatest and most trying provocation. The Committee have been sustained and supported in their action by the citizens of the county with a unanimity heretofore unexampled. They have reported from time to time to public meetings, on public days, at the court house; and in every instance their action has been unanimously approved. The meeting on Monday, April 2d, when all the recent acts were reported, was one of the largest we ever saw convened at the court house, and the approval unanimous. Many of the charges against the Committee, such as a design to assassinate citizens and excite civil war, are too absurd and ridiculous to require denial much less refutation.

This Committee, in all they have done or may do, merely act as the organ of the county, and whenever the reasons to occupy that position they will cease to exist.

REUBEN MUNDAY,
T. J. MAUPIN,
J. W. CAPERTON,
[illegible]

☞ Our municipal election to come off next Saturday demands equally from our citizens loyalty to party and fidelity to the interests of the city. Most fortunately these duties can be combined by voting for the Opposition ticket. It is not merely the wish to perpetuate the wise administration of our city government, and entrust it in the future to those who have discharged their duties so faithfully in the past; it is not to elevate a certain set of men to the Council, the supervision of the School Fund, or the custody of the peace and quiet of the city, but every true friend of the prosperity of Louisville has a superior duty to perform, and a higher incentive to energetic action, in consideration of the facts which now belong to the history of the past Legislature. They are called upon to protest against the contemptible party spirit which has endeavored to cast reproach upon the name and fame of our proud city. The preamble which was offered by Mr. Pomroy, of the Common Council, but rejected upon the high ground that it was not necessary for Louisville to legislate in refutation of her wrongs, when an opportunity was about to be afforded for her citizens to vindicate themselves at the polls, tells the whole story, and offers her best defence against the many libels and slanders uttered against her last winter at the State Capital. Since the people entrusted her government by large and permanent majorities to the advocates of her present policy, safe progress and steady prosperity are recorded on every page of her history. Within the past six or eight years the Council has originated and carried out many great works of public improvement, not merely within our own limits, but our citizens, through their representatives or by direct popular votes, have contributed the city's money and credit to complete the system of railroads which finds its commercial center here, and their success has tended to develop and increase the value of property in many of the counties of the State in a ratio equal to our own.

Louisville has reason to be proud of her recent history. In city improvements she has constructed at least two hundred miles of well regulated streets and alleys, and has organized a Fire Department equal to any in the Union for efficiency. The public peace has been well preserved; her citizens dwell in harmonious relations one with another, and our record of crime is very limited compared with other cities. Our Water Works are approaching to completion, and will be a most beneficial agent to develope the manufacturing interests of the city. The Court House, which was an architectural deformity, designed before the present party came into power, has now assumed shape and comely proportions, and, instead of being an eye-sore and disgrace, is looked upon with pride by citizens and admiration by strangers. Our city has maintained a system of Public Schools, at a lavish outlay, inferior to that of no city in the Union; every child within her limits can obtain an academic education if so disposed, and she has expended nearly $200,000 in the construction of school houses. Her finances have been well regulated, and so managed as to keep her debts within her control. Her people are not taxed to excess, and do not complain of the burdens of taxation, and there is no city of equal size which does not pay a greater percentage on the value of its property for governmental purposes. Her bonds command as large a price in the market as those of any other city; her interest is promptly paid, and by her careful management she has not only met her liabilities, but has retired nearly $200,000 of her bonds in the last six years. Her increase in trade and population has been steady and sure; her public and private credit is equal to that of any community in any country; in no place has the last severe monetary crises been better withstood than by her merchants and manufacturers. She has engaged in no fancy public improvements, but has confined herself to useful, necessary, and legitimate works, and her progress and prosperity have been upward and onward. Her public credit and enterprise, and the private energy of her business men and property-holders, have resisted all efforts to impede, cripple, or destroy them. Her legislation has been faithfully and successfully directed towards meeting out even-handed justice and the construction of public improvements.

Nor has the policy of Louisville ever been local or selfish in its aims during the period she was establishing and carrying out all these improvements within her own limits. She has appropriated and expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in the construction of railroads through other counties of the State, thereby enhancing their property as well as her own. By her energy and capital the completion of the Frankfort railroad was assured, which has increased the value of the land and property of the counties of Henry and Oldham nearly one hundred per cent., and brought their citizens within two hours' ride of the great market of this State. And yet the Representatives of these counties in the last Legislature were among the most persistent in their efforts to destroy the character, credit, and honor of Louisville, and voted for all the obnoxious measures proposed to degrade her, and aid her powerful rival Cincinnati, hoping to make capital with the Democratic party and increase their own political importance. Some of the Representatives, too, along the line of the Nashville railroad, whose constituents have been enriched by her liberal expenditures, also joined the crusade against her interests and trade; their only plea being to punish Louisville for being an Opposition city, while at the same time they were aiding some reckless partisans in the gratification of their malignant hate towards the city, because she had been unable to appreciate their abilities, or unwilling that they should serve her in any political employment.

Notwithstanding the liberal spirit of Louisville towards other portions of the State; her position as the great commercial metropolis of Kentucky; her energy of purpose; her municipal integrity and consequent advancement and prosperity; the hospitable character of her citizens and her promptness in the discharge of every public obligation and private engagement, it is a subject of mortification and regret that we have in the midst of us those who have shown themselves willing to stir up the elements of discord and bitterness, and by exciting the corrupt spirit of party jealousy, distil the poison of their own malevolence into the minds of our brethren in the State, and induce the representatives of the dominant party in the Legislature, in a splenetic spirit, to adopt a series of legislative acts which, if not intended, must still have the effect to injure the fair fame and retard the growth of the city. It is to rebuke these, and such as these; to vindicate Louisville and to ask an endorsement from the intelligence of the city for those who have so carefully managed her affairs that we entreat our citizens to attend the polls next Saturday, and put the seal of reprobation upon the defamers of our city.

THE GREAT FOOT RACE AT NEW ORLEANS.—Our fellow-citizen, Ed. Crutchfield, Esq., reached home from New Orleans last night, having come through by rail, via Nashville. He left New Orleans on Monday morning, and brings us a Crescent of that day, from which we take an account of the great foot race.

Mr. Crutchfield informs us that another match has been made between Shultz and the Unknown, to come off over the Woodlawn course, near this city, either during the week of the trotting races in May, or during the week of the running races in June, for $10,000 aside, and that $5,000 forfeit has been put up. So we may regard the race as a fixed fact. Here is the Crescent's description of the race there:

> *The Great Foot Race.*—The announced race between Schultz, of Kentucky, and "The Unknown," of Philadelphia, came off at the Creole Race Course yesterday afternoon—the distance two hundred yards, and the prize a wager of $5,000. There could not have been less than five thousand people present; the crowd was immense. Great sums of money had been bet on the result, the "Unknown," otherwise the "Trenton Boy," being the favorite at odds of two to one.
>
> The track was nicely fixed off for the occasion, and a committee of gentlemen experienced in sporting matters acted as judges and timers. The Unknown beat Schultz about ten feet, making 200 yards in less than 18 seconds; very fast time. The excitement during and after the race was prodigious. Owing to a disagreement in the watches of the timers, and the impossibility of setting the matter right, the judges proclaimed that there was no time to be announced, and that all bets on time stood drawn. According to club and sporting rules, this decision must be recognized as final.
>
> For the first fifty yards in the race, Schultz was about a foot ahead; they kept even to about 120 yards, when the Unknown left his competitor by degrees, and came out ten feet ahead, as above stated. Both showed themselves splendid runners, and their performance was much admired. The friends of Schultz, we learn, intend bantering the Unknown and his backers to another test of 100 yards. We are informed that a bona fide wager of $10,000, or $5,000 a side, has been made on this hundred yard race, which is fixed to come off at Louisville in June.
>
> After the foot race yesterday there was more excitement. Mr. J. C. Cudney's horse Mat and Mr. C. Ellis's mare Lady Calvert trotted at two mile beats to harness for $1,000. The race was a good one, Mat winning in two heats. Time, 2:46 and 2:49.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER DROWNED.—A few days since Mr. Peter Myres, proprietor of a floating-mill, near Carlisle, Penn., and his daughter, a young [illegible] while [illegible]

☞ There seems to be a general error as to the provisions of an act in relation to jurors, passed by the late Legislature. The act, chapter 1280, approved March 3d, 1860, provides that section 11, of article 5, chapter 55, of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Juries, Grand and Petit," be so amended that petit jurors shall receive one dollar and fifty cents for each day they shall serve as such. The original amendment embraced grand jurors also, but it was stricken out so that they are still paid one dollar per day for the first two days and fifty cents for any additional day of service. Clerks of courts should look into this matter and not be misled by the indexing of the public acts of the session of 1859–60 which reads: "Jurors, grand and petit, to have $1 50 per day, each, for service."

FIRE—Loss $80,000.—It is a remarkable fact that since the fire which occurred last fall and burned down the drug-house of Wilson & Starbird none has occurred involving so heavy a loss as that last night, which destroyed another drug-store, that of Sutcliffe & Preuss. The alarm was given a little after 7 o'clock, and though the steam engines were very promptly on the spot, the flames, owing to the combustible nature of the contents, had gained so much headway that for upwards of two hours all the steam engines were kept in operation before they were fully got under. The fire had evidently commenced in the cellar and the smoke throughout the building was so dense as to be suffocating. The back part of the store was burned, but the front portion was saved and sustained but little damage. Luckily the fire did not get into the third story, which was filled with whisky and other liquors. In the cellar were turpentine and other combustibles. It was flooded with water.

The stock of Messrs. Sutcliffe & Preuss is nearly a total loss. The goods not burned were broken or so badly damaged by water that they are of little use. They had an insurance of $25,000 or $30,000, which we suppose will cover their loss. Mr. Tyler had $7,000 in his agencies, Mr. Rice $5,000 in two agencies, Mr. Hite $3,000 in the Franklin and $4,000 in two agencies, Mr. Muir had several thousand dollars in agencies, and the American $2,500 or $5,000.

The adjoining store on the east was occupied by Messrs. Castleman & Torbitt, grocers, who sustained some loss by the removal of their goods and water. The roof of their store was on fire at one time. Mr. Halbert, who occupies the store west of S. & P., also sustained some slight loss.

The buildings belong to Geo. Merriwether, Esq., who is insured in the Mutual.

Mr. Preuss had left the store but 15 minutes before the fire broke out.

☞ John Pool, nominated by the North Carolina Opposition for Governor, is not yet quite thirty-four years of age. He graduated at the North Carolina University in 1847, after which he entered upon the practice of law in Elizabeth City, his native town. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and labored earnestly for the nomination of Mr. Fillmore. The same year he was also elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1858. Mr. Pool, says an exchange, is considered one of the first debaters in North Carolina, and, before the people, is said to be irresistible. He is also a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN IN CHINA.—The Pekin correspondent of the Boston Traveler says that the women of Northern China have been emancipated by their Tartar rulers from many of the senseless and injurious customs still in force in the Southern portion of the Empire, especially in regard to the cruel contraction of the feet. Their minds and persons have also been emancipated from much of the despotism of Chinese usages and ideas.

☞ Commander Marin has published a protest against the capture of his steamer by Captain Turner just as James Buchanan published his protest against the action of the House of Representatives. Neither of them like to be raked fore and aft.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.

The St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association offer $20,000 in premiums for the next fair. It is probable $4,000 or $5,000 more of private awards will be added by citizens.

A premium of $1,500 will be given for the best stallion.

Direct importations from Belgium are already received for exhibition. Others from different parts of Europe are expected.

No effort will be spared to make this fair excel all previous ones.

The Arizona correspondent of the Republican says that the people in the western part of the Territory are averse to the formation of a provisional government. Instructed delegates to the convention to be held Tucson on the 2d of April are to oppose such movement.

Indian depredations continued on a large scale throughout the Territory.

NEW YORK, April 3.

A mass meeting of the New York journeymen house painters was held at Military Hall, in the Bowery, last evening. Seventeen shops were represented as paying two dollars per day. Several speeches were made in favor of a more perfect system of organization for the protection of the rights of labor, and a number of new members were received.

CINCINNATI, April 3.

At the election held yesterday for City and Ward officers, the Democrats elected the entire ticket. Average majority 700. The Democrats elect 9 councilmen and 8 representatives.

The Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort, was partially destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with the Superintendent's residence.

DUBUQUE, April 3.

The municipal election passed off quietly. The Opposition elected Mayor, Marshal and five Councilmen. Democrats elect one Councilman and the balance of the city officers.

BOSTON, April 2.

Morgan, Chamberlin, and Dunning, late officers of the bark Orion, an alleged slaver, are held in $5,000 bail each for trial. The examination will probably take place to-day.

HARTFORD, April 3.

Hartford, New Haven, Tolland, New London, and Windham counties give Buckingham 1,100 majority. The returns of Middlesex, Fairfield, and Litchfield counties will not vary the result a great deal. Buckingham is elected without doubt, and both branches of the Legislature are Republican by decided majorities—by a handsome increase over last year, this result ensures a Republican Senator. It has been one of the hardest fought elections ever witnessed in this State.

2 A. M.—Eighteen towns in Hartford county give 398 Democratic majority. The other towns gave last year 102 Rep. majority.

The vote of New Haven complete gives Gov. Seymour 978 majority. New London county complete gives 600 Rep. majority. Windham county complete 1116 Rep. majority. Fairfield county—8 towns—126 Rep. majority: it will probably be 250. Litchfield and Tolland counties gave 162 Rep. majority last year the few returns now received show Rep. gains. Middlesex county gave 228 Dem. majority last year, and now in seven towns the Democrats gain 108, mostly in Middletown. The remaining seven towns, it is estimated, will make Seymour's majority in the county 350.

The House is Republican by nearly two-thirds. The Senate, by returns and estimates, stands 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats. If the towns to be heard from come in the same as last year, Buckingham will be elected by 1000 majority.

A special dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce, dated at the Register office, New Haven, 3d, says the contest for Governor is very close. Seymour is probably defeated by less than 200 votes.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.

At the municipal election to-day Lynde, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 1,000 majority. The Democrats also elect the Comptroller and District Attorney. The Republicans elect their Treasurer by from 200 to 400 majority.

NEW YORK, April 3.

Jackaloo, the Chinaman, charged with the murder of the captain and mate of and robbing the schooner Spray, has been committed for trial.

WASHINGTON, April 3.

Charles E. Sinclair has resigned his position as Associate Judge of the United States Court for Utah.

Judge Cradlebaugh of that Territory is now in Washington.

It is not known that any of the Federal officers excepting Governor Cummings and Surveyor-General Stanbaugh are now in Utah.

The House Postoffice Committee have nearly unanimously agreed to recommend the restoration of the mail to the steamer Isabel; and the Committee of Ways and Means will, there is little doubt, report an appropriation of $50,000 per annum for the mail service between Charleston and Key West, in addition to the ocean postage between Havana and Key West.

Senator Hunter has emphatically denied the truth of the dispatch from St. Louis charging that he had written a letter to Springfield, Illinois, urging the Cook delegates to attend the Charleston Convention and intimating that their expenses would be paid.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.

Two subordinate officers of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," have published a card denouncing Gen. Bickley, the commander-in-chief, as an impostor. About 15,000 men were enrolled here under the representation that they would have plenty of money to assist them for the purpose of aiding Juarez in Mexico, when the promises of land grants, etc., induced many to join; but no evidence yet of any bona fide movement.

NEW HAVEN, April 3.

The complete returns show the election of Buckingham, Republican, for Governor by 57 majority. The Representatives stand 112 Republicans to 89 Democrats, and the Senate 13 Republicans and 7 Democrats. One district is doubtful.

NEW YORK, April 3.

We are informed that a mistake has been made in stating the tariff on messages to California by the overland express from St. Joseph. The rate of ten words was correctly given, but that for each additional word is 30 instead of 20 cents.

SCHENECTADY, April 3.

Benj. F. Potter, Republican, was to-day elected mayor by 400 majority over the Democratic candidate.

PATTERSON, N. J., April 3.

Preliminary injunctions were granted to-day by Judge Dickerson against Dunham & Staats and John Smalby in favor of Howard and others for infringements on Ketchum's patent for harvesting machines.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 3.

The Lafayette Courier of this afternoon has returns of township elections from various counties of this State, indicating large Republican gains.

HARRISBURG, April 3.

This morning the Senate and House reconsidered the vote on the General Appropriation bill and recommitted it to a conference committee. The committee reported the bill which the House adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Pittsburg Coal Company, was passed over the Governor's veto.

Mr. Palmer, Opposition, of [illegible], was elected Speaker of the Senate for the next term. [illegible]

Mr. Augustus Schell appeared [illegible] the New [illegible] asked [illegible] he did not [illegible] the President [illegible] Capt. Jarvis writes under date of [illegible] that Miramon's bombardment had [illegible] city considerably, with little destruction. The commander of the French fleet [illegible] No action has yet been taken [illegible] in regard to the prisoners [illegible] Mexican steamers. [illegible]

T. B. Sanborn was arrested [illegible] officers [illegible] Senate Committee. [illegible]

The departure of the California [illegible] last evening was delayed two hours [illegible] of the New York messenger. [illegible] Express [illegible] great and novel enterprise. [illegible] The messenger from New York [illegible] and Chicago, [illegible] Hannibal and St. Joseph [illegible]

BOSTON, [illegible]

At the hearing of the habeas corpus case of Sanborn [illegible] The court room [illegible] Sanborn left with his friends for [illegible]

INDEPENDENCE, [illegible]

The through mail from Santa Fe [illegible] to-day. [illegible]

MADISON, [illegible]

In an affray at Frankfort [illegible] man named A. Wooley [illegible] was killed by Tom Wright. [illegible]

HARTFORD, [illegible]

The Courier's figures [illegible] can Senators out of the 21, [illegible] House against 17 last year. [illegible]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, [illegible]

The sixth district convention [illegible] Messrs. Early and Cox [illegible] to the Charleston Convention. [illegible]

Weather mild and bright [illegible] above. The ice is breaking up [illegible] open in front of the city. [illegible] on Richelieu river, and there [illegible] an early opening of navigation. [illegible]

NORTH [illegible]

Hon. Levi L. Underwood [illegible] over the Republican State [illegible] to-day, when the following [illegible] to the Chicago Convention: [illegible] Brandon, Peter L. Washburn, [illegible] D. Mason, of Richmond, [illegible] St. Johnsbury. The [illegible] Needham, W. C. Wilkins [illegible] The First District [illegible] Middlebury and E. B. Burton, [illegible] and Jas. G. French [illegible] G. Everts of Rutland [illegible]

PITTSBURG, [illegible]

The Republican delegates of the [illegible] today and elected John H. [illegible] and Matthew D. Field, [illegible] to Chicago. They [illegible]

The Rev. Daniel North [illegible] circulating Helper's book [illegible] sentenced to imprisonment for [illegible]

[illegible]

A fire in Clarksville, Tenn. [illegible] Thomas & Co.'s tobacco factory [illegible] The loss is not [illegible]

[illegible]

At a meeting of the [illegible] Mr. Phelps submitted [illegible] Mr. Winter Davis offered [illegible] Dispatches have been received [illegible] at the Navy Department [illegible]

[illegible]

Should the proposed [illegible] Telegraph [illegible]

## WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

A gentleman of the county of Madison, ... authenticates his statement with his name, ... as the following note of correction with ... to the letter of Mr. Clay's which we ... last Monday:

RICHMOND, KY., April 2, 1860.

... Editors: Upon glancing at the Journal ... moment, I find that C. M. Clay has ... in a letter there published, the Committee ... the removal of the Bereans with a design to ... him. Permit me to say through your ... that Mr. Clay has been most cruelly hoaxed. So far from any such design, his name ... never been mentioned in a meeting of that ... except incidentally. No action has ... taken upon him that I know of, and many of ... members of that body are personally his ... —the writer among the number—and all, I ... utterly incapable of such a design as he imputes.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

It affords us sincere gratification to know ... the opinion we have all along entertained of this last affair at Berea is entirely correct. ... turns out exactly as we conjectured. "Mr. Clay," in the language of this gentleman of the Committee, "has been cruelly hoaxed." ... question arises here the full solution of which it seems to us will go far to cut up the ... of this whole difficulty, so far at least as Mr. Clay is concerned. WHO "HOAXED" MR. CLAY? Believing that good may come of it, we propose to answer this question in a few ... but free remarks. With the statements and counter-statements in relation to the affair now before the public, we think it is not ... to answer the question satisfactorily.

Mr. Clay, in his Appeal to the citizens of Madison county, which we published in our Wednesday's impression, frankly states the sources of his information concerning the recent affair at Berea as follows:

"The Republicans of Berea say that their ... were rudely searched, (which was admitted to me by one of the party,) and I give here a copy of a letter written to me by Messrs. Haley & Bland, stating the whole cause of the difficulty, which original letter, signed by Haley & Bland, by H. Rawlings, can be seen by calling upon me:

"Berea," in the evening, March 30, 1860.—My ... C. M. Clay: I drop a few lines to you, ... the facts concerning the fight. In the first place, it was not brought about over Hanson, but over the treatment to George West. The Committee went to his house on the hunt of Hanson. West is in the last stage of consumption, and told his daughter to shut the door; and they broke the door down, and they cuffed and abused West and his daughter; and we went to see West with no view of seeing any of them. We met them, and I begged for peace, and did all I could to obtain it. I intended to take your good advice.

FRANK BLAND & GREEN HALEY."

Here, men of Madison, are some of the facts, but not all of the facts; the language to the daughter of West was too gross for the public ..., and I therefore suppress it; nor were these the only outrages.

Mr. Clay, however, specifies no farther "outrages." This, then, is the information or a part of the information on which Mr. Clay based his resolve to make common cause with Bland and Haley and their associates. If Mr. Clay was in possession of any other information of the same effect it is fair to presume that he received it from kindred sources. Such, then, we say, is the testimony on which Mr. Clay arrived at the determination which he announced in his Appeal.

But the Committee impeach this testimony. They give or authorize to be given on their behalf a flat contradiction to it. The following ... statement:

On Monday, the 26th ult., a portion of the Committee repaired to Berea for the purpose of removing Hanson, one of these emissaries, who had returned after having once left, and there met ... a man named Haley and one named Bland, ... to be the most active of the sympathizers and who had made repeated threats of assassination, etc. A conversation ensued which resulted in the parties shaking hands and parting with protestations of peace and good will on both sides. When immediately Haley and Bland commenced raising a party for the attack, armed with ..., (the Committee having, with a few exceptions, only side arms,) and attempted to cut off their return an hour or two afterwards by drawing up across their road, declaring their intention to rescue Hanson, whom they supposed the Committee had arrested, and firing upon them, wounding one man. The fire being returned by the Committee, the Bereans retreated over a hill, in the direction of a log house. The Committee returned upon the ground, and after consultation, being short of ammunition, departed for their ...

... justify this treacherous and dastardly attack, it is now alleged that the attack was made on account of the mistreatment by some of the Committee of Mr. Geo. West, indecent language used in the presence of his daughters, and the rough and unauthorized searching of the houses of ...ans. Mr. West is in poor health, and is of ... opinion that he has but a short time to live, and ... sent us two messages requesting us to deny the statement, not wishing the sanction of his name to be appended to so base a fabrication, but ... on the contrary, that those of the Committee who came here behaved like gentlemen. The ... gentlemen, who are men of undoubted veracity, deny that they searched or even entered any house without the owner's consent, with one exception, and that was the house from which Hanson is believed to have fled, disguised in woman's clothing, and from which house a shot had been fired at them: and there they offered no insult or aggravation of any kind.

Now this statement emanates from gentlemen of the highest respectability, of unquestionable veracity, and of the very best means of knowing the certainty of what they state. It is impossible not to believe their statement. Mr. Clay himself will not dispute it. What, then, becomes of the statement of Bland and Haley and of other statements like it? What is the true character of Mr. Clay's information? Beyond all question it is deliberately and wickedly false; and his informers are conscious deceivers. Mr. Clay in this whole matter has clearly been the dupe of the Republicans of Berea, and especially of these men Bland and Haley, who, if the Committee's statement is to be credited, must have known the falsity of everything they communicated to Mr. C. in their letter of the 30th ult. They unquestionably did know it. They are therefore guilty of wilful deception. Nor is the motive of this vile and mischievous ruse in the least obscure.

A word will suffice to display it. Mr. Clay, in the letter of last Monday to which our Richmond correspondent refers, says:

That committee well know, whilst I shall not defend the Radicals in their mad purposes, that I will not be driven into acquiescence in their usurped power, nor from the defence of all Republicans who are attacked in their persons or property *because only of their Republicanism.*

Doubtless the Committee are aware of this determination, as Mr. Clay has repeatedly announced it, but we venture to say that the only quarter in which it has made any particular ... is the village of Berea. There it has evidently sunk deep. In view of this determination of Mr. Clay's, which in itself we do not condemn, no one we think can deem it strange that Bland and Haley, after leading an unprovoked assault on a portion of the Committee, and finding the doom of forcible expulsion hanging over their heads, should put those same heads together and frame a letter to Mr. C. falsely representing that they and the other Republicans of Berea had been attacked in their persons and property "*because only of ... Republicanism.*" The case to us is plain. ... men knew, that, if they could persuade ... Clay that the Committee had attacked ... and were about to expel them from the community "*because only of their Republicanism,*" they would at once establish a claim to his countenance and active support which he could not in honor resist, and which, indeed, they were convinced he had no disposition to refuse. The temptation to deception was ..., though base; and we do not see how ... candid person can examine the published statements of both sides without coming to the conclusion that it was strong enough to conquer, and did conquer. We do not see how Mr. Clay himself can review the whole affair without reaching this conclusion. We are persuaded that he has reached it.

If we are correct in the view we have here presented, and we confidently believe we are, nothing of course remains for Mr. Clay, as a loyal citizen and as a man of sense, but to cut ... from these knaves and assassins, as he has ... from the Radical Abolitionists with whom ... sympathise, and whom they have sought to ... by force. Bland and Haley and their accomplices deserve at his hands only abandonment and contempt. Having detected them in ... design to betray his honor and his life, he ... stand by them longer without voluntarily lending himself to the execution of their ... He owes it to his own character to ... them off promptly and utterly; and we ... that no false, distorted, distempered notions of pride or of duty will prevent him from ... it. And, furthermore, he is under obligations equally sacred to be more cautious and ... easily deceived hereafter. It is manifest that so long as Mr. Clay bends a credulous ear to ... lying tale that the Republicans of Berea may carry or dispatch to him and suffers ... interested and perchance a perjured tongue to outweigh the clear open voice of his fellow-citizens there can be no peace for him ... for the community. He must distribute ... trust and his distrust more wisely and more ... if he would discharge his full duty to himself and to his political friends in Kentucky.

We have spoken thus plainly because we desire to point unmistakably the moral of the ... affair at Berea. We would not have it ... off without leaving behind it a lesson that ... tend to diminish the chances of its reproduction in the future. We have drawn what we conceive to be that lesson, and we now earnestly commend it to all concerned.

There were so many yarns made of wood ... the Connecticut canvass that it is no wonder ... party came off worsted. Wool seemed its ... in trade.

... Buck's political credit, never the ... has been utterly lost, since he ...

Our readers will remember, that, at the centennial celebration of the battle of Fort Duquesne, President Buchanan contributed a letter, instead of his personal attendance, to the ceremonies. In this letter he assumed "the privilege of advancing years" to advert to a growing and dangerous evil, unknown to our fathers, or until within a recent period, which was "the employment of money to carry elections;" and he said: "Should this practice increase until the voters and their representatives in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism." This letter was dated November 22, 1858, and although its sentiments in the abstract are highly commendable, still subsequent developments have shown that it was a hypocritical assumption of virtuous indignation, while the writer himself had been recently guilty of practising the very dangerous evil to which he alluded. Now for the proofs. On September 13th, 1858, just ten weeks before Mr. Buchanan wrote the Duquesne letter, Col. William C. Patterson of Philadelphia had written to him suggesting *the importance* of awarding the contracts of the sloops-of-war, then building at the navy-yard there, to Merrick & Sons. What made this suggestion from a Democratic politician to a Democratic President *important*? Was the government to save money or have the work executed better? Let us take the reasons from the letter of Col. Patterson. He wrote:

The managing partners, Mr. M., sen., being absent in bad health, are full of energy, straining every nerve to keep their force during this depression, and, in so far as I know, the only Old Whigs of any influence in the district who are in favor of the re-election of Col. Florence.

I know, from former experience, the value of that influence, and feel persuaded that it is the interest of the Democratic party to increase it.

The 1st district will, I hope, be carried in any event; but with that shop at work, full handed, two weeks prior to the election, the result would, I think, be placed beyond all doubt. With much respect,

W. C. PATTERSON.

THE PRESIDENT.

From this we glean that Merrick & Sons, when in full work employing 450 hands, were old Whigs in favor of Florence's reelection; that their influence was valuable, and it was *to the interest of the Democratic party* to increase it; that the District was doubtful, but if their workshops were full-handed two weeks prior to the election, *the result would be placed beyond doubt!* Can any language be plainer than this? If Col. Patterson had written to the President thus: "Dear Buck: Give Merrick & Sons the contract at $4,000 higher than a rival firm offers to take it, and they will spend that sum in securing the reelection of your devoted friend, Tom Florence; and if you don't, I think Ryan will beat him," he could not have been more explicit. Well, this was poisoning the fountain of free government at its source. And what did Mr. Buchanan do or say? Did he rebuke Col. Patterson for this attempt to precipitate "a military despotism" upon the country, or did he "assume the privilege of advancing years" to mildly expostulate with his friend, the Colonel—who, by the way, is a brother to that Gen. William Patterson who went to Mexico, and was lame nearly all the time, so that he could attend to nothing but his contracts with the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department, and thus gained few laurels, but much lucre. If Mr. Buchanan had written the Duquesne letter, or its substance, then, to Col. Robert Patterson, what a glorious and commendable action it would have been. But *the interests of the Democratic party* predominated over his desire to protect the fountain of free government from being poisoned at its source; and so Gubetta Buchanan takes the poison handed to him by Borgia Patterson, and passes it over to the Navy Department, with the following endorsement upon its label:

"SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

"The enclosed letter from Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. J. B."

The letter received the attention of Secretary Toucey, and Merrick & Sons received the contract. The President therefore knew that on the second Tuesday of October, when the Pennsylvania State election came off, money—the people's money—had been employed to secure the return of Col. Florence—another approach to "a military despotism;" that Florence's plurality was less than the number of workmen employed by Merrick & Sons when full-handed, and he was a party to this fraud whereby the Treasury was robbed and the will of the people frustrated. Yet "a little month" after having accomplished, this act he wrote the Duquesne letter, and we ask the country, if the President does not stand convicted, in this one instance at least, of "the employment of money to carry elections." We know it is said that the President's endorsement of the Patterson letter over to the Secretary of the Navy was merely a formality; but suppose its contents had been varied, and the Borgia had tried to poison the Democratic fountain, and asked the contract for Merrick & Sons to secure the election of Ryan, the People's candidate, would not the letter have been made public and the writer subjected to the severest excoriation? Who doubts it? It is as clear as the sun at its zenith on the brightest of days. And yet, when Congress attempts to investigate these things, Mr. Buchanan protests and denies the right of the Representatives of the people to inquire into and ascertain the amount of money used to control that Pennsylvania election, in what districts it was used, by whom, and by what authority it was done, and from what source the money was derived. And now when Mr. Buchanan dishevels his grey hairs and protests his immaculateness; denies the powers of Congress and assumes the regal perogative of perfect independence from inquiry; "The lady doth protest too much, methinks."

Cassius M. Clay, in a letter to the Louisville Journal, disavows all connection with the "Radical Abolitionists" of Berea, whose return under the lead of Hanson gave rise to the late disturbance in Madison county. This is as it should be; but Mr. Clay, in the course of his own vindication, makes an allusion to the action of Governor Magoffin which does the latter great injustice. He says:

"The Governor may make his demonstrations—the "Minnie rifles" and "cannon" may come on to extinguish the just indignation of outraged freemen in vain. Standing upon the laws, the Constitution, and our own patriotic purposes, we shall not be intimidated by this new accession of power in the suppression of our rights."

If we understand this paragraph the Governor is charged with an intention of ordering out the militia to support a mob in the event the citizens of Madison were acting against the Bereans without authority of law. Mr. Clay is greatly mistaken. Governor Magoffin was only solicitous to maintain law and order in the State, and he had no intention of calling out the militia, except to sustain the civil authorities. For his promptness he is entitled to great credit; and for one we are well pleased with the knowledge that we have a man at the head of affairs in this State who has the nerve to bring the strong arm of the military down upon mobs and violators of the law whenever the civil authorities make a lawful demand for Executive interference. We think we can safely count upon Governor Magoffin for this.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

We publish this statement from the Yeoman with great pleasure. Our personal respect for his Excellency, to say nothing of our respect for the Commonwealth of which he is the official head, and for that justice guaranteed by law of which he is the constituted minister, would render any countenance of mobocracy on his part a source of nothing but pain to us. We, therefore, give place to the Yeoman's statement with especial satisfaction.

If a community, under the pressure of a keen sense of self-preservation, performs an unlawful act, that is *one* thing, and a sufficiently bad one, necessary though it may be; but if the supreme Executive should employ the military to enforce such act, and of course to violate the law instead of executing it, that would be quite another thing, and an infinitely worse one. It would disgrace alike the office and the officer. It would dishonor the Commonwealth. We pray that Kentucky may never witness this thing; and never witness the other thing again.

It seems to us that the Democrats are cruelly ignoring Mr. Buchanan's claims for a renomination at Charleston. One of his apothegms when he was an United States Senator some twenty odd years ago, was, "When a man is once appointed to office all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it." If this has not been the case with the President, then his saying was not true, for he has been the very impersonation of selfishness, and has alienated all his old friends in the hope of securing the allegiance of old Oppositionists. He has truckled to the Southern extremists and bought the seats of his Northern Congressional supporters; he has used the federal patronage to support the organs of the party, and, having asserted that he does not desire a renomination, those who know him best say that means he does desire it. The Charleston Convention cometh on apace, and there is no one to raise the old standard of "Buck, Breck, and Free Kansas" in the Keystone State. Verily republics are ungrateful, or else very hard to please.

Some of the newspapers have asserted that Col. Harney, of the Democrat in this city, has turned a Republican. This is not true, though he has followed Douglas on the "short cut to Abolitionism" with great fidelity. The Cincinnati Commercial says the report originated in the withdrawal of a Mr. Dawson from the Louisville, Clay county, Illinois Democrat. We breathe more freely at the information, for our neighbor has turned so often that we thought he might at last do something desperate.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.—There are four members of the Board of Aldermen to be elected to-morrow: William White is the Opposition candidate in the First Ward; V. Overall in the Third; W. F. Pettit in the Fifth, and Dr. John Sargent in the Seventh. A full Common Council is also to be chosen, and our friends have selected Joseph Meglemery and Scott Newman in the First Ward; W. P. Campbell and E. D. Prewett in the Second; H. H. Sale and William Murphy in the Third; E. L. Huffman and Alvan Wood in the Fourth; J. M. Armstrong and J. B. Walker in the Fifth; John Barbee and Joseph A. Gillis in the Sixth; T. C. Pomroy and James Callahan in the Seventh, and D. Spalding, Jr., and J. Milt. Moore in the Eighth; the latter gentleman having no opposition, as he was recommended also by the Democratic Convention. Half of the entire Board of School Trustees will also be elected; and we are confident that the gentlemen selected by our friends, most of them being renominated, will prove acceptable; they are R. H. Snyder in the First Ward; William E. Gilpin in the Second; G. E. Roberts in the Third; Nathaniel Wolfe in the Fourth (H. J. Lyon having declined in his favor); Samuel Matlack in the Fifth; Joseph Clements in the Sixth; James Kennedy in the Seventh, and Charles D. Pennybaker in the Eighth.

The Day Police and Night Watchmen are generally supported without reference to party politics, and we do not doubt that in every ward the most reliable candidates will be selected by the people, and triumphantly elected. The Democratic papers have paid generous compliments to the fidelity of some of the officers who now guard our city, and their party has gone even so far as to make no nominations in opposition to them. All this shows that the police of Louisville is not so bad as was represented at Frankfort last winter, and that our city is not such a Sodom as it was described to be. We hope to have a full expression of the public opinion to-morrow. The election is very important, for it involves the selection of those who make our municipal laws, and of those who guard them, as well as those who have charge of our admirable Common School system. If, in any instance, the Democrats have nominated better men than the American and Opposition candidates, we hope, for the good of the city, they will be elected; but no instance has come under our observation where the interests of Louisville will gain anything by a change of men or of policy.

The result of the Rhode Island election will give the Democrats a chance to whistle a little, but it is not a party triumph for them. Seth Padelford was the Republican candidate for Governor, but his nomination caused a split, and the most conservative of the Republicans, uniting with the Whigs and Americans, nominated William Sprague, who was subsequently adopted by the Democrats. The Rhode Island election, therefore, is a result of Union and conservatism, and while we thank the Democrats for their assistance, we cannot allow them to monopolize all the glory and credit. The little State, which Major Noah once said he could put in one breeches pocket and Delaware in the other, has always been anti-Democratic, and with a national candidate for the Presidency she will be certain to remain so in November next. She is always true to the opponents of Democracy when they are true to themselves.

The dignity of the National Convention of the Democratic party almost transcends that of the Senate itself. Congress arranges the public business of the nation, but such a Convention embodies principles, shapes policy, and may decide the destiny of the Republic.—*N. Y. News*

This is rather an equivocal compliment since the Senate has followed the example of the House and resolved itself into a sparring school, in which Senators Clingman and Clay gave the first exhibition. The News, too, seems oblivious on another point, which is that a Senate Committee, besides arranging the public business of the nation, has taken upon itself to embody the principles, and shape the policy of the Charleston Convention.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette claims that Philadelphia has steadily gained on New York in population, although the latter had larger capital and larger commerce. In five years New York has advanced from 516,000 to 800,000, as claimed by her papers, with a gain of 55 per cent. This, indeed, is all that they can claim. For it is claiming a greater ratio of increase for the last five years of hard times, and a vastly lessened immigration, than for the previous five years of good times, with a ceaseless stream of foreigners. Philadelphia has, in the same time, gone on from 408,000 to 680,000—as stated by those who have carefully canvassed it throughout—making a gain of 67 per cent.

The first contribution for the new monument at Lexington, Mass., we learn from the Boston Journal, was made by Senator Hammond of South Carolina, who has sent his check for $50 to the Association. The New York Journal of Commerce calls these dollars "coals of fire." Well, if all the stock in trade of the fire-eaters is disposed of in the same manner, we shall look for our political millenium sooner than it could otherwise be anticipated.

Forney's Press says of the Buchanan Protest: "The Democratic party must utterly and openly repudiate this protest and the protester, or they will hear from the people soon upon the subject of Presidential prerogatives," but still it seems to think no better doctrine could be expected from such a rank old Federalist as it worked so hard to elevate to the Presidency.

Emanuel B. Hart, Surveyor of the Port of New York, sailed for Hamburg on Saturday to take possession of an estate left him by a lovely Jewess, who some years ago became enamored of him in Paris. Hart's heart was impervious to her charms, but she has remembered him truly, and dying has left some lines which her legatee is doubtless glad she did not wish to blot.

The fifth letter of Dr. Hulce upon the cure of one of the most painful diseases that afflicts humanity, which appears in another column of the Journal this morning, will be read with interest by the man of science as well as by the invalid.

COMMODORE MARIN'S PROTEST.—The New Orleans papers of Saturday last, received per Adams Express, contain Com. Marin's protest against the capture of his vessels. The following are the essential portions of it:

The undersigned, according to instructions from his government, was bound to, and on the 6th of March arrived at the port of Anton Lizardo, which is a port of the Republic of Mexico, and there anchored his steamers.

On the night of the same day, at the hour of half-past eleven, he was approached by three vessels, two steamers and a three-masted ship, to wit: the steamer Wave, whom the undersigned knew to be in the service of Don Benito Juarez, the President of Vera Cruz, the steamer Indianola, a merchant vessel, known also as being in the interest and at the service of said Don Benito Juarez, and what turned out afterwards to be the Saratoga, a war vessel of the United States.

The undersigned, believing the said steamers Wave and Indianola to be in the service and under the orders of the Vera Cruz Government, and supposing that they were towing up armed launches of said Government, to attack him, ordered the anchors to be raised, and pressed the fires at the engine. At this very moment, and at a short interval from each other, he received two ball shots from the approaching vessels, which were immediately returned by the Miramon. Presently the masts of the ship became more apparent, and the undersigned, taking his spy-glass, soon discovered that the aforesaid steamers were not towing armed launches of the Government of Vera Cruz, as he had supposed, but a frigate, which, it struck him, might be of the United States, though she had no flag at her mast, any more than the Wave and the Indianola; and at once he ordered his men to cease firing, as his Government, not being at war with the United States, had instructed him sedulously to avoid all complications with that nation. But the fire from the attacking vessels was resumed with increased vigor, both with cannon and musketry. The steamers Miramon and Marquez de la Habana were boarded and captured, and the undersigned, with his officers and crew, reduced to rigorous captivity.

The undersigned would state in addition, that among the persons prominent on board of the attacking vessels, and clearly engaged in the expedition, were Senor Goicouria, Col. Jose Oropeza, and the well known Senior La Llave, one of the generals of Don Benito Juarez.

For all which, and in view of the claim for redress and satisfaction which his Government may have to urge, on account of the outrage committed by Captain Turner, of the Saratoga, without the least color of right, pretence, or excuse, upon vessels and men belonging to the Mexican Republic, in the waters of Mexico, and within cannon shot of the coast, the undersigned hereby publicly, and in the most solemn manner, protests.

THE AFRICAN COAST.—A letter from an officer of the African squadron says the discovery of coal in Liberia, all the hilly ranges abounding with it, will bring not only wealth but civilization to Africa. The only drawback is the want of proper harbors for vessels along the coast.

When the U. S. vessels anchored in Nest Bay, Princess Island, an old darkey dressed in a faded uniform with red cotton epaulettes and plenty of cotton lace, came on board "to solicit the honor of our washing." He handed me his credentials. The document was made out as a commission appointing him a Lieutenant-General in the army of nobody-knows-who, and commanding all persons to treat him as a bad washer, a cheat, and a scamp, though infinitely better than any other of the bad set here. He presented this paper with the utmost gravity, as if impressed with a sense of its importance. It was evidently the work of some wag.

The King of the Boabie tribe visited the United States vessels, with six of his wives and sundry babies. He was about sixty years old, and was dressed in strips of bark with bunches of grass pendant, with a singular cap of shells and feathers. He was evidently quite pleased with himself. He occupied a chair, but the women sat on the floor, clothed only in strings of beads.

The captain of the British steamer Medusa, on the station, related to the American officers horrid accounts of the barbarities on the coast committed by the present King of Dahomey. Sacrifices of human beings are daily offered, sometimes a hundred at a time, and the British captain says the traders on the coast furnish money for this monster, in the ... of ...tiating him for purposes of tra...

### XXXVIth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

*Senate.*—Mr. Foster presented nineteen memorials from citizens of Connecticut, praying for the abolishment of spirit rations in the navy. Referred.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, which was referred, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire if the War Department or any of its officers have entered into a contract during the last two years for iron for public buildings since the public advertisements for the same; the amount furnished and contracted for; price paid, and by what authority the contract was made; also, a similar inquiry as to shot and shell and iron gun cartridges; and authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution constituting Macon, Ga., a port of entry for the time being and for other purposes. Passed.

Mr. Chestnut moved to take up and then postpone till Monday next Mr. Davis's territorial resolution. Agreed to.

The bill for the relief of Capt. Shubrick was passed.

On motion of Mr. Mason the resolution for the reception of the Japanese Embassy was taken up and passed.

Mr. Latham moved an amendment, the effect of which was to allow California to take care of the Indians within her borders. Pending the question the Homestead bill came up.

Mr. Fitch's amendment, that the land granted for homesteads shall be entered in alternate quarter sections; those remaining to the United States shall not be sold at less than double the minimum price of lands when sold, and that the provisions of the act shall only be applicable to lands subject to private entry at the date of the passage of the bill. Not agreed to.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment that the laws now in force, granting preemption to the actual settlers on public lands shall continue until otherwise ordered by Congress and that the same shall be extended to all the territories.

Mr. Green spoke against the bill and proposed to offer an amendment that the provisions of all existing preemption laws be extended from the time of payment for the space of two years and that if at or before the termination of two years the preemptors shall elect to pay for any legal subdivision of such quarter section, the balance not thus paid for shall be subject to private entry, according to existing laws.

The Senate went in executive session on the treaties and subsequently adjourned.

*House.*—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the postoffice appropriation bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the anti-polygamy bill.

Mr. Nelson resumed his remarks in its support, expressing the hope that the passage would approach as near as possible to unanimity. He saw a manifest distinction between interfering with the rights of property and the right to declare criminal an act which is so declared by the law of God. The existance of the Institution of polygamy in Utah is an insult to the moral feelings of the whole population, an insult to the wives and daughters of the gentlemen here and to their constituents. It was a reflection on our national character that it should exist under the protection of American laws.

Mr. Hooper said that at the proper time, which would soon come, and when he could be heard without prejudice, he would defend the people of Utah from the calumnies which have been heaped upon them. In the meanwhile he appealed to the dispassionate and unbiased judgment of the House to think better of the hundred thousand of their fellow creatures than they had been represented by their enemies. It was not his intention to discuss the peculiar features of the bill, but he respectfully asked the gentlemen if they were prepared to meet the consequences of its passage. He warned gentlemen that the feelings of Utah will be easily aroused. The suspicion of hostility against them has been alleged, and he was glad to know that there was better feeling now than formerly, but if this bill be passed, if its provisions be carried out, those angry passions will revive and wither at the core; the fires which blazed so fiercely while the fuel of persecution was heaped upon them had died out, and he appealed to the representatives—not of one, but of all parties—to say whether they were prepared to rekindle the flames. As a delegate of all the citizens of Utah, he had to remember that he could not allude to the division of sentiment among them on the subject of polygamy or any other.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., asked to what extent polygamy exists in Utah? What number have more than one wife, and whether the regulation of such marriages is binding on the people?

Mr. Hooper replied that he was not practically a polygamist; from his observation in ten years' residence in Utah he could say not over one half the population recognize polygamy, and probably not more than one half of these have more than one wife each. He knew of no church regulation which compelled a man to become a polygamist, and of no church regulation which compelled a woman to marry a man except voluntarily. He was encouraged to know that there were several gentlemen present who had been acquainted with him for the last twenty years and long prior to his identification with the citizens of Utah. They would say he was not capable of deceit or dissimilation. He declared on his honor that the passage of this bill will not be unexceptionable to the extreme advocates of polygamy in Utah, and it will unite all people in the common cause against the unjust pretensions of the general government to put down polygamy by force.

The House voted and rejected Mr. Branch's substitute by 47 against 151. The House next voted on Mr. McClernand's substitute to repeal the law organizing Utah and dividing the Territory between Jefferson and Nevada for which he proposed a temporary government. Rejected; 35 against 159.

The House then tabled the preamble to the bill, which was passed with verbal amendment; 149 against 60.

Mr. Sickles submitted his response to Mr. Williamson's memorial in his contested case, and it was read, and, after some debate, referred to the committee on elections. The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Sherman moved to take up the tariff and loan bill.

Mr. Branch was against any alteration of the tariff. The present bill yields sufficient revenue and meets the wants of the government.

Mr. Sherman said he would not ask a vote on it for three weeks. On his motion the various bills were laid aside till the tariff and loan bill was reached.

Mr. Lovejoy said the House had been engaged in giving the death blow to polygamy. By the Philadelphia platform the Republican party stand pledged as far as the Federal Government has the power to extirpate that other twin relic of barbarism slavery in the Territories. He wanted to see them both strangled and go down together. His remarks at one time caused great excitement and bad blood among the Southerners, and the House came near to a violent collision. The latter part of his speech was in good humor.

Mr. Lovejoy, warming up with his subject, passed from his seat to the area in front of the Clerk's desk in view of all the members and spoke in a loud tone, with emphasis and earnest gesticulation against the ground on which it was sought to justify slavery, because the creatures are poor and the strong have the power to oppress the weak, the rich to oppress the poor, the spirit of slave-holding being the spirit of the devil, etc.

Several gentlemen called him to order.

Mr. Pryor said the gentleman from Illinois had no right to shake his fist at gentlemen on this side. It was bad enough to stand in his own place and talk his treason and insolence.

Mr. Barksdale—Let him keep on his own side of the House.

The confusion soon became general and members began to press into the area.

Mr. Cox said the gentleman from Illinois ought to speak from his seat.

Mr. Pryor—Let him stand there and talk. He shan't come on this side of the hall.

Mr. Barksdale was seen shaking his cane, and in the midst of the confusion was heard to say "rascal," as applied to Mr. Lovejoy.

Mr. Adrian, as if to quiet the tumult, said the gentleman could speak from his seat.

The Chairman, Mr. Washburn, of Maine, in vain rapped to restore order.

Mr. Adrian, in a conciliatory tone, supposed nobody wanted to intimidate the gentleman.

Mr. Pryor—No one wants to intimidate him.

Mr. Lovejoy—Nobody can intimidate me.

Many Representatives now crowded around Mr. Lovejoy, who exclaimed to them, "Oh, I'm safe enough."

Mr. Burnett, elevating his voice above the din, said the rules required the gentleman to speak from his seat. He must and shall do it. He shall not shake his fist to gentlemen on this side in a menacing manner.

The Chairman called loudly for the sergeant-at-arms, as if to attend to Mr. Burnett, who said: You may call the sergeant-at-arms, but the members shall not do it.

The glittering mace of the sergeant-at-arms did not quiet the disorder.

Mr. Kellogg, of Ill., came to the support of his colleague, saying he shall not commit a breach of the rules, but shall have his rights.

A general fight at one time seemed imminent and the wildest excitement everywhere prevailed.

The Speaker was called in to resume his seat, when the Chairman reported that the Committee rose owing to the disorder.

Finally comparative quiet was restored.

Mr. Sherman said we are in good order now. This was succeeded by a burst of laughter.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Lovejoy took the stand at the clerk's desk and resumed his remarks. He spoke about Northern Christian women who went to the South to prevent the people from returning to barbarism.

Mr. Singleton said he would not allow such insinuations on Southern women to pass. If the member persisted in that course, he would hold him personally responsible.

Mr. Lovejoy said that in the four million slaves there was not one legal husband, father, wife, or child, and spoke about a Presbyterian elder down South having the Gospel whipped into him with the broadside of a hand-saw, and of a young girl in this city being whipped till the blood came out of her nostrils and then sent to the garret to die.

He had sworn to support the Constitution because he loved it, but he did not interpret it in the way that Southern men did.

Mr. Bonham—You violate it.

Mr. Ashmore—And perjure yourself.

Mr. Singleton—And are a negro thief into the bargain.

Mr. Barksdale—I hold no parley with a perjured negro.

Mr. Lovejoy said, when Daniel Webster spoke of the imposition of Austria upon Hungary, he remarked that the earthquake and tornado have powers, and the thunder has power; but greater than these was the power of public opinion, and before this, he proposed to arraign Austria. Mr. Lovejoy proposed to hold up to the retribution of public sentiment slaveholding in all its atrocity and hideousness, just as the gentlemen here had held up polygamy. Public sentiment will bury and scour out slavery. The proper way is by the action of the slave States themselves. He had indorsed the Helper book because he wanted to do it. He did so without asking the gentleman from Wisconsin (Clark) or any body else. You shed the blood of my brother twenty years ago, and I am here, free to speak my mind. The Republican party would spring up in Kentucky, and gentlemen now here would find themselves displaced by more moderate, and if it were not offensive, he would add, by more sensible men. He wanted to say in Charleston what he could say here.

Mr. Bonham—You had better try it.

Mr. Lovejoy—I can go to England and there discuss the question of church and State or any other British institution, but if I go into the slave States and talk against slavery where is my protection?

Mr. Miles—Can you go into England and incite the laboring classes there to assassinate the Queen.

Mr. Lovejoy—I don't desire to do that. I claim the right to discuss everywhere under the stars and stripes. I claim it. I demand it.

Mr. Bonham—We want you to assert it.

Mr. Lovejoy—When you call us small farmers and apply other epithets against the working people of the North, we don't harm you. If a mechanic from Pennsylvania were to go South and speak about the superiority of white labor, he would be held morally responsible. You would strip him and scourge him by the hand of a slave and perhaps tar and feather him.

Mr. Barksdale—The meanest negro in the South is your superior.

Cries of "order" from the Republican side.

Mr. Lovejoy, in speaking of John Brown, said he would not curse him. He would not pour out execrations on old John Brown. He condemned what he (Brown) did; he disapproved of his acts. He believed, however, that his purpose was a good one and his motives honest and truthful. John Brown stood a head and shoulders above any man here until he was strangled. Any law to enslave man was as an arrangement among pirates to distribute the spoils.

By what right do you of the South get together and enact laws that I or my children should be slaves? Every slave has a right to run away in spite of your laws, and to fight himself away. Were he (Lovejoy) a slave, and were it necessary to achieve his freedom, he would not hesitate to fill up the chasm and bridge it with the slain. He loved the South—

A voice—We don't love you.

Mr. Lovejoy—So it was with the Saviour. They did not love him. [Laughter.] Gentlemen who talked of dissolving the Union couldn't do it any more than they could stop the shining of the sun. Virginia, instead of clothing herself in sheeps' gray should cloth herself in sackcloth and ashes on account of slavery, and ought to drink the waters of bitterness.

Mr. Martin, of Virginia—If you will come into Virginia, we will hang you higher than we did John Brown.

Mr. Lovejoy—No doubt of it.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

*Friday's Proceedings.*

WASHINGTON, April 5.

*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Green, the bill concerning the courts in the Territories was taken up and passed. It provides that the jurisdiction of the Probate Court shall not be less than $2,000, with the right of appeal in all cases.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Douglas moved to take up the House resolution providing for the manner of expending the balance of the appropriation for repairing works and piers in order to preserve and secure the lighthouse of Chicago. Passed.

*House.*—On motion of Mr. Branch, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate any facts in his possession, touching the reported expulsion of American citizens from the City of Mexico and the confiscation of their property by Miramon.

Mr. Stevens, the delegate from Washington, reported a resolution which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for Mr. Crosby's account of the facts and circumstances connected with the occupation of the island of San Juan.

Mr. Barr introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee of Commerce, authorizing the formation of a company for the improvement of East River at Hell Gate, New York.

Mr. Hawkins introduced a bill granting bounty lands to soldiers engaged in the Indian wars of Florida since the 3d of March, 1855. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The House then considered private bills.

Mr. Millward offered a resolution which was adopted, that the Committee on expenditures in the War Department inquire into the action of the officers in charge in regard to the contracts for the marble columns of the Capitol extension; and whether the late action of the War Department is legal and right, or in violation of the rights of the contractors.

Messrs. Rice, Baird, Hudson, and Covode, from the Select Committee of which Mr. Covode is Chairman, made a report, quoting from the testimony of the progress made as to the examination of Augustus Schell, who it appears was connected with what is known as the New York Hotel Fund, amounting to three or four thousand dollars, part of which, it is supposed, was sent to Pennsylvania, and a portion thereof expended in New York during the Presidential contest.

The committee required him to produce a list of the subscribers, which he declined, on the ground that he could not do so, even were he certain he had the paper, without the authority of the persons whose names would appear; that it would involve a breach of implied confidence; and besides, no power was given to the committee to ask for the introduction of a paper entirely private in its character.

The committee differed from Mr. Schell and insisted on the production of the paper as material to the investigation, and accordingly proposed a resolution that the Speaker issue a warrant directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, to take Mr. Schell into custody and bring him before the bar to answer for contempt, in refusing to produce a certain paper when requested to do so by the committee.

Mr. Winslow will submit a minority report and the subject will be considered on Monday.

Mr. Colfax asked unanimous consent to report a bill from the Post Office Committee, making an appropriation for supplying the Pike's Peak region immediately with mails, and stated that if the appropriation was delayed until the general appropriation bill passed, at the close of the session, they would not probably have any mail service there till autumn.

Mr. Crawford objected, when Mr. Colfax said if he could obtain this floor on Monday, he would move to suspend the rules so as to put it on its passage.

The House passed seventeen private bills.

An ineffectual effort to adjourn till Monday was made.

Mr. Sherman moved to go into Committee of the Whole for general debate.

Mr. Branch hoped that after the exhibition of yesterday it would not be done.

Mr. Burnett was opposed to making the Committee a debating society.

The House went into Committee.

Mr. Wells, holding two slips in his hand, began to speak.

Mr. Burnett raised a question of order—for a gentleman to read a speech was not in order.

The Chairman, Mr. Pettit, overruled, saying the point was governed by uniform precedent.

Mr. Wells bowed and prayed for the wisdom and energy which would enable him to advocate the cause of man before this august tribunal of the people. And while arguing against slavery said the corner stone of our government is the equality of all men. The revival of the African slave trade is necessary to the continuance of slavery, as Southern abolitionists are working the extinction of the latter by practical amalgamation. Three powers are engaged in the effort to extend slavery—the President, the Democratic party, and the Supreme Court. The impending crisis is upon us but the people are aroused to take a stand with the lovers of freedom against the advance of despotism, and to prevent conscience, right, and humanity from being trodden under foot.

Mr. Conkling was assigned the floor.

Mr. Vallandigham rose to a point of order, designating by name the only seventeen members present, saying it was not competent to transact business in the absence of a quorum. He meant no disrespect nor discourtesy, but it seemed to him that the dignity of the House was very much impaired by discussion under these circumstances.

The Committee having voted on a question raised by Mr. Branch, it was formally ascertained that no quorum was present, when, in accordance with the rules, the roll of the members was called.

*Saturday's Proceedings.*

WASHINGTON, April 7.

*Senate.*—Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of citizens of Illinois, setting forth that general alienation exists in the Union caused by the discussion of the subject of slavery in Congress, and they pray that body to recommend to all legislatures a change in the constitution for establishing the States and Territories north of which slavery is to be prohibited, and south of which it is not to be interfered with by Congress or the States. Mr. Trumbull moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Green—It affects the Territories, and had better go to that Committee.

Mr. Trumbull supposed that as they asked a change of the Constitution, the Judiciary Committee would be more appropriate.

So it was referred to that Committee.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution calling on the Postoffice Department for all the correspondence with Mr. Brooks, the late Chicago Postmaster, in relation to that office. Adopted.

*House.*—The House passed fourteen private bills and then adjourned.

### TO THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEON

LETTER V.

*Gentlemen:* Professional duty to my numerous patients has somewhat delayed this brief report to your honorable body against the *ligature operation* as known and used in and out of the regular profession.

From the earliest ages to the present time, all classes of physicians have regarded anal fistula as a local disease, hence their chief aim was, and still is, to heal the pipe. Those who believe the disease to be a callous or indolent tube attempt to destroy and heal it with caustic, or iodine, or boiling water, red hot wire, electricity, sulphate of copper, zinc paste, &c., &c.

The great majority, however, believe that the frequent motion of the sphincter ani muscle prevents the healing of the pipe, hence the practice of cutting or dividing it with either the knife or ligature, which has been handed down from time immemorial. Some preferred the leaden wire ligature, others iron wire, or silver wire, linen thread wound on horse hair, silk thread, floss, braid, &c., also different kinds of instruments have been used in different ages for conveying the ligature and forceps for seizing it in the bowel.

Without appealing to the prejudices and passions of the ignorant; without professional unfairness or discourtesy; be it known, therefore, that I claim the following discoveries relative to the causes, nature, and radical cure of anal fistula.

1. That male and female, from infancy to old age, are liable to have anal fistula.

2. That in true fistula the virus is generated by a morbid cause in the system, which nature generally expells through an anal orifice.

3. That this virus is thin, acrid, varying in consistence, and possessing chemical and physical properties, specific gravity, and odor peculiar to itself.

4. That when this virus escapes from the body it is usually preceded by abscess, &c., somewhat similar to a common boil, or it is discharged without any abscess or pain; the first sign of the disease being detected on the linen.

5. That true fistula is a constitutional disease, the pipe being only an outlet for the regular discharge of the virus.

6. That when true fistula is not treated in any way, nature is probably never able to effect a cure, the pipe at first generally closes on the out or inside of the bowel, and as the virus accumulates it breaks and discharges through the old pipe or burrows along under the skin, not unfrequently to a considerable distance, or extending around the entire rectum, or high in the hip or back or in front, &c., breaking and discharging from time to time in different places and doing immense damage to the surrounding parts, and sooner or later the virus will be absorbed and settle upon the liver, or linings or glands of the bowels, or induce other serious organic lesion and in a lingering, loathsome manner daily and hourly harass the sufferer until welcome death comes to his relief.

7. That persons have died from the poisonous effects of the fistulous virus, which did not appear externally, but escaped internally, or from an orifice so small that it was not discovered in time for relief.

8. That if the fistulous outlet is destroyed or healed in any way before the morbid cause is cured that generates the virus, it will either make a new outlet near the old one, or it may break out in the groin, or hip, or back, or inside of the thigh, &c., and, sooner or later, the virus will be absorbed and circulated through all of the vital organs, and being now less soluble than the blood, it will be arrested in the fine meshes, or net-work of the liver, or lungs, or glands of the bowels, giving rise to abscess, ulceration, and destruction of one or more of those organs essential to life, or it may derange the blood-making apparatus, inducing dropsy, or wasting of the entire system, general debility, and death.

9. That by long and tedious observation upon hundreds and hundreds of cases—a large majority of whom having been previously operated upon with either the knife or ligature, or treated with caustic, or zinc paste or iodine, and the like modes of torture by the most eminent surgeons and physicians, without success—I have cured them upon an entirely new principle and practice by a class of medicines unknown to any one except myself. Also proper time, quantity, and method of giving them, which has in the history of cases cured by me (embracing a period of about 20 years, being the only reliable date), effectually cured the generating cause of the fistula virus and removed it from the system and restored the patient to excellent health.

When the fistulous discharge loses all of its characteristics and entirely ceases running and the pipe perfectly healthy, I heal it, and never fail, no matter how deep, or crooked, or long, or numerous the pipes or branches may be without dividing the sphincter ani muscles, with either the knife, or ligature, or in any way whatever, nor is there any virus now to leak out or be absorbed. Indeed I am almost always compelled to use a dressing to prevent its healing too fast, instead of forcing it to heal as is done in the common practice.

10. That there are some nine distinct forms of anal fistula, and no less than twenty distinct varieties, including their complications, and a course that will cure one form or variety will not cure a different form or variety of fistula. It will also be remembered that these brief hints only embrace a part of my discourse relative to this and other serious diseases of the human machine, and are only imperfect extracts from the forthcoming work on chronic and hitherto considered incurable diseases. I trust, however, that this and my next letter will enable your honorable body, and the profession generally, to more fully understand and appreciate my former seventeen objections to the knife operation, and also my eleven objections to the ligature operation, which shall appear in the Journal on to-morrow.

H. J. HULCE, M. D.

P. S. Editors would greatly subserve the cause of humanity by copying this and my ... letter. H.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

The New York Tribune thus heartily acknowledges Mr. Bates's Republicanism:

And yet, the sentiments avowed in his letter to our Missouri brethren are as distinctively and unequivocally Republican as those of any of our prominent statesmen. Col. Fremont's antecedents and avowals did not so clearly and fully identify him with us in '56 as those of Mr. Bates do him in 1860.

Precisely, and yet it is thought or asserted in certain quarters that if Mr. Bates should be nominated by the Chicago Convention the conservatives of the North generally would support him against even the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. We do not credit this assertion. It is not credible, and if it were it would not be creditable, but the reverse.

Why should Mr. Bates be more acceptable to the conservatives of the North than any other Republican who is personally of a moderate temper? Why, for example, should he be more acceptable than Mr. Chase or Mr. Lincoln? There is no reason why. Not one. The great and insuperable objection to the Republican party is that it contemplates the employment of the Government as an anti-slavery engine, thus deliberately committing itself to the unceasing agitation of the slavery question, without regard to consequences. The objection lies against the aim and principle of the party, and, therefore, cannot be fitly removed by the personal moderation of any man who subscribes to the one and promises to carry out the other. And this Mr. Bates does. So far as reason is concerned, he is accordingly just as objectionable to the true conservatives of the North as any other Republican is. And we hope he is in fact also. He certainly ought to be. Mr. Bates is neither more nor less than a Republican, and that should settle the case. The representative of a party must be tried by the impulses, proclivities, and attributes of his party, not by his own. In this relation personal character, unless of the highest order, goes for little, especially if it is good, in which case it may serve only to cast a charm around the agency of evil, investing it with tenfold efficacy. Mr. Bates as the representative of the Republican party is no better than any other representative of it. He is no less dangerous. The principle of the Republican party would be executed by him, the aim of the Republican party would be realized through him, and, no matter what his personal virtues may be, the pestilent tendencies of the Republican party would find or force expression in him, as effectually as they would under Mr. Seward. Nay, the very relation which Mr. Bates has held to the Republican organization heretofore would be likely to render him a more willing and facile instrument of the party than even Mr. Seward would be. He couldn't afford to exert the scanty conservatism he may have reserved to himself. So obvious and forcible are these considerations that if the Opposition of the South were called upon to-day to choose between Mr. Bates and Mr. Seward we believe they would prefer Mr. Seward. Perhaps however they would toss up a copper and let chance decide for them.

We are, therefore, entirely unprepared to credit the assertion that the conservatives of the North are willing to support Mr. Bates as the acknowledged representative of the Republican party. We credit no such discreditable thing of those gallant soldiers of the Union. Having fought side by side with them against this same Republican party under a leader no less moderate than Mr. Bates, we cannot and will not allow that they are now ready to fight against us with the Republican party under Mr. Bates or anybody else. We will not insult these old comrades of ours by admitting that their hostility to the Republican party is after all only skin deep. We know better.

Ex-Governor Foote, of Mississippi, not many days ago addressed a letter to the Nashville Union and American in the course of which he hit somebody or several somebodies the following severe licks:

But, gentlemen, I confess that there are men *calling themselves Democrats*, and a good deal respected, also, in certain quarters, to whose political elevation I could under no circumstances contribute. I would support for this high office no man of feeble intellect, of narrow, contracted heart, of equivocal reputation as to honor and true independence of soul, or of vicious and immoral habits. Humble as my suffrage may be, no veteran political *trimmer* will ever be able to obtain it in furtherance of his Presidential aspirations; no meddlesome, superserviceable party manager, grown gray in the practice of fraud and chicane; no pledge-making, pledge-breaking seeker of political power—who smiles but to betray—who promises but to deceive; no obstreperous brawler of tierce, sectional billingsgate; no shallow and indecent derider of the wisdom of bygone ages; no low-minded seeker of a wretched local popularity, at the expense of his country's repose; no insidious midnight plotter of dark and treasonous schemes for the overthrow of our priceless institutions of freedom; no man who has ever given his sanction to legislation intended to despoil a portion of our fellow-citizens of their constitutional rights and liberties; no man who has ever aided in the remotest degree in undermining the legislative independence of either house of Congress; no man who has ever attempted by promises of office or by sly suggestions as to future civic promotion, to seduce the legislative agents of the people into a betrayal of their interests, or into a violation of their known will; no man who has ever dared to bring the power of Federal patronage into contact with the freedom of elections in the sovereign States of this confederacy—thus aiming to subvert state rights and State sovereignty, popular rights and political freedom, and attempting, by corrupt and unconstitutional means, to build up an irresistible despotism; no man who has ever abetted the making of fraudulent contracts with the government, or who has refused to aid in bringing such contracts to light, and in dragging all concerned therein to condign punishment; no man who has ever participated in smuggling fraudulent bills through the two houses of Congress; no man who has ever been concerned, directly or indirectly, in establishing, by the corrupt employment of official patronage, a stipendiary and libelous press at the seat of government, or has given his sanction to a similar use of official patronage elsewhere.

The licks which follow from the same letter, if not so severe, are far more definite. Indeed, they are not at all vague:

You seem to have been informed, gentlemen, that I have presented an unvarying opposition, for the last six years, to the two Democratic administrations which have been in progress during that period. This is, indeed, a grave mistake of facts. I supported, and with singular zeal, the administration of Mr. Pierce long after he formed his ill-starred Cabinet; did not abandon him even after he had permitted one of his Cabinet Ministers utterly to crush out the Union organizations of the South; and uttered no complaint against him and his political advisers at all, until they commenced that memorable war upon such men as Dickinson, Bronson, and O'Connor, for refusing to sanction the attempt openly made by Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet to *discriminate in the bestowal of office in favor of Democratic Freesoilers, and against National Democrats.* So in regard to Mr. Buchanan's administration; I yielded it a hearty and public support, from the delivery of his inaugural address, up to the commencement of the unsparing war now in progress against Mr. Douglas and his political friends, because they will not yield up the fundamental principles of the Democratic platform, in obedience to the behests of an Executive Chief *notoriously overawed by the fulminations of secession factionists of the South.* The idea of my submitting to do *penance* for thus presuming to maintain *principle*, whilst others have chosen to sacrifice it, is not a little ridiculous.

The somewhat erratic but fearless and unpurchasable Ex-Governor here revives a very ugly passage in the public life of Mr. Guthrie. And he does it with all the stress and malice of italics. There is danger that the buried record, thus disentombed and put upon its legs and set to travelling, may reach Charleston in time to work serious damage to the aspirations of our distinguished townsman. There is *real* danger. We advise the Courier to seize its club and sally out after the stalking goblin. Let it be quick! There is no time to lose.

The New York Journal of Commerce upholds the Buchanan Protest, on the ground that the use of money is universal with political parties to influence elections. It says it is "disgusting and offensive" for the House of Representatives to "put on a virtuous air, express a horror of intrigues and influences not consistent with the principles of honor, and grossly and impudently assail a co-ordinate branch of the government, in a manner at once disrespectful and improper." And all this, too, while "not one of them is ignorant of the customs of political parties in contested elections; not one is more innocent of wrong in the appliances brought to bear upon such questions than the President, while many, if tried by the rule which they seek to apply to him, would stand disgraced before the country."

We do not think the new code of ethics which issues from the New York organ of Democracy will receive many converts. It the universality of crime is to debar inquiry into its causes and prevent the proper authorities from taking measures for its eradication, we are, as a nation, steeped to the very crown in infamy. Our New York contemporary, on Tuesday last, gave its readers an admirable article on agriculture. Why did it not embody in this the advice that if a farmer's field was overrun with St. John's wort, dog fennel, or any other pernicious weed, it would be impracticable to enter upon the work of plowing, sub-soiling, and harrowing until the ground was prepared to receive good seed? If in the whole thirty-three farms, into which Uncle Sam's estate is divided, the rot, blight, mildew, and smut of political corruption have universally entered, is there to be no reform? Must we imitate the logic of the crazed Lear, and exclaim, "To it, luxury, pell mell," for Democracy "lacks soldiers?" Corruption must not be stopped, it would seem, because it was first found out in a Democratic President!

The Philadelphia Enquirer has adopted the quarto form, after the fashion of the New York journals, and is published with new and elegant type. We congratulate Mr. Harding on the improved looks of his paper and the evidence of continued prosperity which it exhibits. We presume "our old acquaintance of the isle," Crump, still occupies his chair opposite the chair in chief of editor Morris.

Our neighbor of the Democrat appears to be really of the opinion that we do not wish Douglas to receive the Charleston nomination. He never was more wofully mistaken in his life. Douglas is our first choice for the Charleston nomination. We prefer him for that equivocal honor over everybody else. If he is nominated by his party now, we believe that he will be politically crushed and annihilated; that, in short, the country will be rid of him. But if he is not nominated now, he will probably drag his party down to his own level in the course of the next four years, be nominated at the close of that term, and elected; when the country never will be rid of him, for his administration of the government would unquestionably stick to the public mind as the poisoned shirt of Nessus stuck to the back of Hercules, if we may be allowed to use that threadbare garment just this once more. Therefore, we want Douglas by all means to be nominated now. Yes we *do*, neighbor! You needn't pucker up the lids of your eyes so knowingly. We are in dead earnest. We want Douglas to be nominated at Charleston; but scarcely bad enough to praise him or not to censure him, even if our applause or reticence would not diminish rather than increase his chances for the nomination, if either should affect them at all. We, however, are not accustomed to regulate our course by nice calculations of this sort. We steer by the broad and simple chart of truth, leaving others to consult, if they choose, the winds and currents of opinion, the flights of office-seeking birds, the drift-wood of the unthinking masses, or the lights of ambition dancing on the shore of the future.

The New York Times predicts that the Baltimore General Convention will nominate Bates for President, and that the Chicago Convention will do the same, in which case it further predicts his election.—*Washington Star.*

The prediction of the Times is wholly improbable and partly absurd. The Baltimore Convention will not so much as entertain the suggestion of Mr. Bates's nomination, and in our opinion the Chicago Convention will on deliberation reject the suggestion with an emphasis. Mr. Bates will certainly not be permitted to sit on the Unionist stool, and we don't believe he will be allowed to sit on the Republican stool; the strong probability is that he will fall between the two, a fate which he most richly deserves. At any rate every chance that Mr. Bates ever had for the Baltimore nomination is extinguished. The Baltimore Convention wouldn't touch him with a forty-foot pole. No man who is pledged to wield the powers of the government against slavery in the Territories need look for the sanction of that conservative body. The Baltimore Convention couldn't even consider the name or the pretensions of such a man without stultifying itself in the face of the country.

Who ever believed it would be possible to out-Bomba Bomba? And yet Francis II, the present King of Naples, is actually more tyrannical and besotted than was his father. He seems to be impelled by an irresistible force upon his own destruction. He is incarcerating his most distinguished subjects, and has grossly insulted the representatives of most of the Continental powers at his court. We may soon expect to hear of mighty revolutions in Rome and Naples; then Vesuvius and Etna will both yield up the giants of liberty now underlying them.

On the integrity of those placed by the people in positions of trust rest the security and permanence of our free institutions.—*Exchange.*

Not exactly; for, if "those placed by the people in positions of trust" lose their "integrity," the people may displace them, and elect honest men in their stead; and the people will do this, if they are true to themselves. On the integrity of the *people*, therefore, rather than on that of their representatives, "rest the security and permanence of our free institutions." It is well to have just notions of things.

"Cotton is King," but Flax threatens to dispute the crown. They are working machines in many parts of Ohio, which break out two tons of unrotted flax a day, or the material for about four hundred pounds of linen. Flax, worth five dollars a ton can be converted into the best linen fiber at a cost of 2½ cents a pound, and 5 cents will fully prepare it for spinning. If these facts are authentic, it is clear that an irrepressible conflict must ensue. Either Flax must flax out Cotton, or cotton to it.

The Courrier de Etats Unis, the French paper published in New York, argues that naturalized Frenchmen must support the Democratic party because the tariff bill lately reported in Congress proposes to increase the duties on French brandy and wines. This shows that the editor of the Courier has changed his sky merely and not his heart or French opinions by crossing the water and taking an oath to adhere to the country of his adoption.

THE AFFAIR IN MADISON.—We are informed that the whole of the band of sympathizing Republicans who attacked the Committee at Berea on the 26th ult. have fled the county, taking their families with them. This information, though not direct, is believed to be correct. We trust it is.

The Connecticut election secures the return of Lafayette S. Foster, or some other Republican, to the United States Senate; but there is no Senatorial term vacated to be affected by the result in Rhode Island.

Six men were killed on Thursday, at the coal works of Hays & Co., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 20 miles from Pittsburgh, by the rope breaking with which they were descending into a pit 150 feet deep.

The New York Leader, a Democratic paper which represents the Anti-Wood interest in that city, manifests its contempt for Mr. Buchanan's protest in the following severe language:

Our sincere respect for the office of President of the United States compels us to avoid any comment on the Plea of Abatement sent to the House of Representatives last Thursday by the present tenant of the White House. When Thersites scolds, he is often amusing, though impertinent; but when he drivels and weeps, we are obliged to turn aside our heads and escape from his neighborhood as soon as possible.

THE EDUCATION OF THE HEART.—We commend the subjoined judicious remarks from the London Quarterly Review to the discriminating attention and regard as well of parents as of teachers. They contain an important principle in reference to the education of the young, and one which cannot be too carefully heeded:

It is the vice of age to substitute learning for wisdom—to educate the head and forget that there is a more important education necessary for the heart. The reason is cultivated at an age when nature does not furnish the elements necessary to a successful cultivation of it; and the child is solicited to reflection when he is only capable of sensation and emotion. In infancy the attention and the memory are only excited strongly by things which impress the senses and move the heart, and a father shall instill more solid and available instruction in an hour spent in the fields, where wisdom and goodness are exemplified, seen, and felt, than in a month spent in study, where they are expounded in stereotype aphorisms.

No physician doubts that precocious children, in fifty cases for one, are much worse for the discipline they have undergone. The mind seems to have been strained, and the foundations for insanity are laid. When the studies for maturer years are stuffed into the child's head, people do not reflect on the anatomical fact that the brain of an infant is not the brain of a man, that the one is confirmed and can bear exertion—the other is growing and requires repose; that to force the attention to abstract facts—to load the memory with chronological and historical and scientific details—in short, to expect a child's brain to bear with impunity the exertion of a man's, is just as rational as it would be to hazard the same sort of experiment on its muscles.

The first eight or ten years of life should be devoted to the education of the heart—to the formation of principles rather than to the acquirement of what is usually termed knowledge. Nature herself points out such a course; for the emotions are then the liveliest, and most easily moulded, being as yet unalloyed by passion. It is from this source that the mass of men are hereafter to draw their sum of happiness or misery; the actions of the immense majority are, under all circumstances, determined much more by feeling than by reflection; in truth, life presents an infinity of occasions where it is essential to happiness that we should feel rightly; very few where it is at all necessary that we should think profoundly.

Up to the seventh year of life, very great changes are going on in the structure of the brain, and demand, therefore, the utmost attention not to interrupt them by improper or over excitement. Just that degree of exercise should be given to the brain at this period as is necessary to its health, and the best is oral instruction, exemplified by objects which strike the senses.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that at this period of life, special attention should be given, both by parents and teachers, to the physical development of the child. Pure air and free exercise are indispensable, and wherever either of these are withheld, the consequences will be certain to extend themselves over the whole future life. The seeds of protracted and hopeless sufferings have in innumerable instances been sown into the constitution of the child simply through ignorance of this great fundamental physical law; and the time has come when the united voices of these innocent victims should ascend, "trumpet-tongued," to the ears of every parent and every teacher in the land, "Give us free air and wholesome exercises; leave to develop our expanding energies in accordance with the laws of our being, and full scope for the elastic and bounding impulses of our young blood."

THE SLAVER ORION AT BOSTON.—The officers of the slaver Orion have been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 each by the United States Commissioner, for further appearance. The principal witnesses for the Government are Martin J. Weudell, sailing master of the Mystic, and two of the crew of that vessel, who were on the Orion before the slaves were taken on board. The seven or eight hundred negroes found on board the Orion were to be sent by the English authorities to Trinidad or Cabanes for the plantations. Capt. Morgan is apparently about forty years of age, short, and inclined to corpulency, with heavy, overhanging eyebrows, coarse dark hair and whiskers. The first mate, Byron J. Chamberlain, is about the same age, sallow of complexion, tall and very thin, with black hair and whiskers, and coarse heavy overcoat. The second mate, Wm. Dunning, is younger, and is of small size, with red whiskers, sandy hair, blue eyes, and "smiling countenance."

Dr. Hinkley, of Albany, father of the new debutante who is creating so such a furore in Holland, died last week.

## MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1860.

We publish to-day a comprehensive exhibition of the proceedings of the State Convention of the Constitutional Unionists of Massachusetts, held at Boston several days ago. The proceedings will be read with pride and gratification by the Unionists of the whole country. "The sentiments of the Convention," says the Boston Courier, to which we did cruel injustice the other day in giving even partial credence to the slanderous report that it had declared for the Charleston nominee, "are embraced in the resolutions which were passed. They are patriotic and plain, and cannot fail to win the approval of every man who is honest in his professions of dislike to the principles and practices of the Republican party. We say truly that, in view of the fact that it was somewhat a spontaneous gathering—no time having been given for conference in advance—the meeting was a decided success. If all the Unionists of Massachusetts will now join hands, nothing stands in the way of the overthrow of the present rulers of the State." We believe this was the dominant sentiment of the Convention, though Mr. Hillard, as will be seen, proud in the rectitude of the cause, and feeling perhaps a pardonable disgust for the spirit that derives its zeal from the hopes of success alone, confessed that he did not look for present triumph either in the State or in the nation. We like Mr. Hillard's temper. A party organized in the spirit to which he gives such full and beautiful expression is destined to live and ere long to triumph in both State and nation. Meanwhile, three cheers for the glorious Constitutional Unionists of Massachusetts!

HOW TO BUILD A PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Judge B. B. Meeker communicates to the St. Louis Republican his views as to the building of railroad routes to the Pacific. He thinks that for military, commercial, and postal purposes Congress should favor a Northern, Southern, and Central route, and should indicate the line and fix the principal points to be touched or reached by each. It should then make provisional grants of land and money to individuals or companies, to be vested or paid on the completion of sections or portions of one hundred miles each of the roads. Suppose Congress afford pecuniary aid to the amount of $30,000 and land at the rate of forty alternate sections for each mile finished and in running order. From the western boundary of Minnesota to Olympia on Puget's Sound is 1,500 miles. The pecuniary cost to the Government for the construction of the entire road would be $45,000,000, and 38,000,000 acres, now and forever worthless to the nation till the road is built. From the western limits of Missouri to the eastern boundary of California may be about 2,000 miles. With the same aid to the Central route, this road would cost in money $60,000,000, and in land 51,200,000 acres, likewise of no available worth to the Government before the road is completed. What is said here of the Central may be fairly applied to the extreme Southern route from the western borders of Texas to the eastern confines of the gold-digging State, making an aggregate of only $165,000,000, less than the probable cost for the next twenty years arising from Indian wars and wars to protect or defend our borders which these very roads would prevent or render unnecessary.

To undertake such a work and make it progress satisfactorily, Judge Meeker proposes that the States and Territories traversed by these several routes should charter companies or pass a general railroad law, under which sections or so much of the Pacific Road, located by Congress, as falls within the State or Territorial jurisdiction can be built. Let these companies or corporations undertake for the compensation offered to build a portion of any of the three roads, and at any point or points they may elect to begin at, provided they receive no aid from Congress, till at least one hundred miles are completed, and so on as often as one hundred are finished and equipped.

This would preserve the rights and independence of the States by making them sovereign over the soil or territory within their limits, and prevent the assumption of a colossal power on the part of the central government. It would create a competition among all the States and Territories along the line to hasten on the work through their respective limits, even by resorting to additional aid by taxing themselves that they might be the first to enjoy the benefit of this great thoroughfare. More than all this, cities and States beyond the immediate reach of these roads might, under this plan, be moved to a patriotic rivalry in one of the greatest works of this or any other age of the world. The city of St. Louis and State of Missouri might deem it their interest to push forward the Central Road to Pike's Peak a little faster than the bonus offered by Congress would take it, and therefore might donate, or take stock in aid of a company to the amount of $1,000,000. Other States and cities more interested in the other routes might do the same. In the same way the South might enter into a competition with the North, and the North with the South, and both find a glorious field for their enterprise and a glorious reward for their labor.

It may be said by some that the Government ought not to aid in the construction of several chapters of these roads, situated, it may be, for years remotely from each other. Companies would, of course, build those sections first that would pay best when built. If there should be a departure from this rule, it would be in favor of those that could be constructed the cheapest. But there could not be one hundred miles of continuous railroad on any of these routes that would not be of great service to the Government in a military, commercial, or postal point of view. One hundred miles of continuous railroad pointing east and west on the Rocky Mountains, even a thousand miles from any road of the kind, would be a *national* road and *needed* by the nation. But this is the way all our great lines of railways have been built. We can travel from Bangor to New Orleans now by railroad, a greater length of railway than any of the three routs to the Pacific. Some of the roads that help to make this great thoroughfare were built years before it was dreamed a man would ever travel by railroads from Maine to Louisiana. But by many companies working on different and distant sections, some building fifty, some an hundred miles, rarely more than that by any one, each gap has been closed, completely revolutionizing the travel and trade of the country.

Such is the plan of Judge Meeker, and such are the views by which he enforces it. We may take occasion to offer some remarks on the plan hereafter.

The telegraph one day last week gave us the following information:

During a colloquy between Messrs. Farnsworth and Clarke, of Missouri, the former said that John Wesley spoke of slavery as the sum of all villainies.

Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia, inquired—Do you say so?

Mr. Farnsworth—I said that Wesley said so.

Mr. Jenkins—Do you say so?

Mr. Farnsworth—I am very much of that opinion.

Mr. Jenkins—Then you declare a lie.

Mr. Farnsworth—I am not in the habit of descending into cesspools to throw dirt with blackguards. [Sensation.]

The reporter does not describe the cause of this "sensation," or the manner in which it was expressed. Did honorable members hold their kerchiefs to their noses, did they laugh, or did they sternly condemn such language? These "sensation" writers ought to be more explicit. Several of our cotemporaries, for whose opinions we entertain sincere respect, have lately denounced the publication of the initial chapters of the New York Ledger stories as "literary trickery" and "illegitimate advertising," because the story breaks off abruptly, and the reader must go elsewhere for the conclusion. But do these objectors reflect that the same thing is done by our telegraphic reporters, who give us a mere inkling of what is going on, and condemn us to wait the receipt of the eastern papers for the gist of the matter. We don't approve of this at all. It is a cruel trifling with our feelings of curiosity, and must be reformed. The "Sensation" it awakens in us is anything but tolerable.

The Albany Argus, in the first blush of excitement, thinking that its Democratic friends had carried Connecticut, exclaimed:

Here's to the *nutmeg* State; where will you find a *grater*.

The next morning the hundred-eyed Argus could not shout for *Seymour*, but had to alter the language of the crooked-backed Richard a little and cry: "*Too much for Buckingham!*"

LARGE HAIL STONES.—A correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, writing from one of the large plantations at the head of Ashley river, near Summerville, S. C., states that on Sunday, April 1st, a violent hail storm passed over the country, lasting about twenty minutes, and doing great damage. Some of the hail stones which fell were measured and found to be six inches in length by four in width.

*The Cock of the Walk.*—An interesting dispute arose some time since between North and South Alabama, as to which possessed the best specimens of Game Cocks, and in order to settle the matter each section agreed to show 21 specimens at $2,500 each, and $2,500 on the main. The champions having been safely conveyed to Salem, the fight began on the 21st inst. and terminated on the 23d, when the South, having scored 9 out of 11, Dr. Gee, on the part of South Alabama, proposed to desist from further fighting, which was acceded to by the North Alabamians. Our North Alabama friends, though badly whipped, were cheerful, and during the three days everything passed off quite pleasantly.—*Spirit of the Times.*

THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNIONISTS OF MASSACHUSETTS—EDWARD EVERETT AND JOHN J. CRITTENDEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The following platform was adopted unanimously by the recent State Convention of the Constitutional Unionists of Massachusetts:

*Resolved*, That the time has come when it is the duty of conservative and patriotic men, all over the country, to unite in the formation of a party in which Northern men and Southern men can act harmoniously together for ends in which all parts of the country are alike interested.

Therefore, we desire and propose to form a Union party, mainly designed to put an end to useless, and worse than useless, agitation; at the same time we hold open the door for the entrance of members of any present or former party. We welcome all who will come under the banner of the Constitution and the Union; making no reproaches for the past, and no bargains or conditions for the future.

*Resolved*, That there is no issue before the country at this time demanding the maintenance of a political organization which from necessity must be sectional; that there are no Territories wh re the question of slave labor or free labor is not already effectually settled; therefore, all efforts by the leaders of parties to excite the people of different sections against each other on this issue are misdirected and mischievous in their tendency.

*Resolved*, That we consider it the first duty of every nation to protect its own industry, thereby securing to the producer a home market and good prices; and to the nation that prosperity, wealth, and independence which can be secured in no other way. Therefore, we are in favor of the protection of American industry, and we deprecate that system of duties which affords inadequate protection to home manufactures, and opens the door to enormous frauds upon the National revenue.

*Resolved*, That we will use all efforts to expose the corruption, and to check the extravagance of the different departments of Government, both National and State; believing that their increase threatens to change the character of our whole legislation, and augurs evil to our most cherished institutions.

*Resolved*, That a thorough change in the administration of the political affairs of the Commonwealth is imperatively demanded; that to this we pledge our earnest efforts; and that while duty impels us to make the attempt, the general expression of popular sentiment gives us confidence to feel that the opportunity has arrived for the restoration of the State to its ancient integrity, dignity, and honor.

The speeches before the Convention were able and admirable. Mr. Marshall P. Wilder so favorably known in this community as well as in the country at large called the Convention to order, in doing which he made the following remarks:

FELLOW CITIZENS: My name having been placed on the National Committee of the Constitutional Party, it became my duty to solicit your attendance in this Convention, and most heartily do I thank you for the cordial manner in which you have responded to the call.

Gentlemen, this is no ordinary occasion. We are assembled to establish in this Commonwealth a National Union party—a party upon whose banner shall be inscribed as our countersign, *the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the laws*—[applause]—a party whose endeavor it shall be to cultivate the Christian virtues of reconciliation, fraternity, and forbearance between the people of the different sections of our extended country. [Continued applause.] This is a preliminary Convention. The notice for this meeting was necessarily limited to a few days, and has only been published in two papers of this city, but I congratulate you on this representation, in which I am most happy to recognize many old and familiar faces, and which I hail as the harbinger of a brighter day in the history of the Old Bay State. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I must not trespass further upon your time. In conclusion, permit me to express my entire approbation of this movement and my hearty concurrence in any measures for its advancement, believing, as I do, that the diffusion of the sentiments of the Union party is the only sure means for the preservation of the happiness of the people. [Applause.]

Mr. George T. Curtis, of Boston, the Historian of the Constitution, addressed the Convention as follows:

Being under the imperative necessity of leaving the room in a very few moments, and desiring on this occasion to say a very few words, and having only about five minutes to say them in, I will take advantage of the invitation you have given.

I want to take this opportunity to say, that in common, I suppose, with every other person who has come here as a delegate representing others, I have come in the confidence that this organization, which we are now forming, is formed with a view that it shall be subservient, directly or indirectly, to the purpose of no political party. (Loud applause.) I suppose, sir, and it is for that reason only that I am here, that it is formed or the purpose of giving the voters of this country an opportunity to express, by their political action, their devotion to the Constitution and to the Union. (Renewed applause.) I suppose, sir, that it is formed because there is a vast body of voters in this country who believe that they can consistently express their devotion to the Constitution and Union through the action and the instrumentality and the leading of no other of the political parties. [Cheers.] I suppose, sir, that that is the purpose for which we have come together, and that, whether we are to be successful or unsuccessful, in the sense of immediately carrying the national or immediately carrying the State election, we are now assembling our forces together and coming together, as good men and true, for the purpose of doing what we can to signify our disapprobation and our abhorrence of the folly and corruption of the times. [Enthusiastic applause.] I say, sir, the folly of the times, [renewed applause,] because, who can doubt that two great sections of the country are arrayed against each other now upon matters which are questions of abstractions, and so arrayed against each other upon topics of excitable, inflammable, and dangerous tendency, as to have no other effect but to encourage false and absurd notions of sectional honor and sectional interest. [Applause.] I say, sir, the corruption of the times, because, who can doubt, that keeps his mind ordinarily open to the intelligence of the day, that we have got, at this moment, in the national government, an administration of a perfectly corrupt character [applause]; and who, also, can doubt who keeps his mind ordinarily open to the intelligence of the day, that we have got, in the government of this State—I do not say a corrupt administration, but a state of things, in reference to which, and under the government of which, corruption, in your matters of ordinary legislation, is a thing, I had almost said, of daily occurrence. [Loud cheers.]

These, sir, I take it, in very few, brief and general terms, are the purposes for which we come together, that we desire to have it understood that we mean to throw our influence in favor of no one of the two great existing political organizations [applause], but that we mean to cast our votes, in State and nation, for men whom we regard as just, and proper, and safe representatives of the principles which we profess. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, an eloquent Whig of Newton, next came forward on the rostrum. He said among other excellent things:

I know not why I am called upon to come forward here to-day. I have never held an office in my life; I never sought it, nor do I wish for it now. I am not, by any title of public place or public notice, entitled to come before you here to speak to you to-day; but I feel that my heart is in this cause; my friends know that it is, and I presume it is for that reason, and that alone, that I am called here to-day. Gentlemen, it is to preach what I have so long practised; it is to say that if every man in this Commonwealth would vote, and work, and write, and talk as his conscientious convictions lead him to do, this Commonwealth would not have tumbled into the abyss in which it is wallowing at this present moment. [Applause.] No, my fellow-citizens, I feel that if each one would follow the dictates of his own conscience, the tide of fanaticism, North and South, which has been sweeping over our land with such destructive force, would be diverted; that that vulture of corruption that has been preying at the vitals of this Commonwealth and of the nation would be crushed. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, it does my heart good to see here to-day a representation from the various parts of this Commonwealth. It is a joyous sight. It makes me feel that there is a future before us—a bright future. I feel as the weary and tempest-tossed mariner feels when he beholds in the morning the first rays of the rising sun after a weary and horrid night of cloud and tempest, and folds his hands to heaven in thankfulness that there is a haven of rest nigh at hand. Gentlemen, more than half of your work is done. The people in Massachusetts are aroused. There is one, there are two, there are three in each little village; there are forty, fifty, a hundred, two, three, four hundred in each city; and what more do we wish? Are we craven? Are we men who are afraid of a majority? Is that the way to begin a work? Is that the spirit that prompts heroism ever? Has it ever been so on the battle-field? Has it ever been so anywhere? No, Mr. President and gentlemen. I feel, as I said before, that when the people are once aroused to a sense of what is going on in the country, and the way in which public affairs have been managed, more than half the work has been done. We shall be well abused—there is no question of that, my fellow-citizens—we shall be well abused. All the weapons that can be brought to hand will be used against us. First, the order will go forth from the camp, "Heap upon them ridicule!" and tactics will be adopted somewhat similar to those that were employed by the Chinese against that brave band of Anglo-Saxons, when they first made their appearance, a handful of men against myriads. They came on, turning somersaults, making horrible noises, making awful faces and grimaces, jangling discordant instruments, and sought to terrify that brave band by the display of numbers. But did they do it? So in this instance. Are we the men to be terrified by sneers or by ridicule?

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Gentlemen, I am speaking more at large than I had any idea of; and I would pass in review the reasons why we can neither affiliate ourselves with the Republicans nor the Democratic party—why they are neither of them worthy of the confidence of the citizens of this Commonwealth, but I feel that it would be a long and wearisome task. I might, to be sure, take this point, and that point, and argue them, and illustrate them, but, gentlemen, it would not begin to exhaust the subject. Why, if we were to look at the Republican party of this State no longer ago than last week, what should we see? What is the last worst thing they have done?—for if we were to review the last two or three years, as I say, we could not begin to enumerate the bad things they have done in this State. You see, in the report of their doings, that they have made a movement to strike out the word "white" from the militia law of the Commonwealth, and that, my friends, so soon after it had been decided by the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth that it was an unconstitutional movement. I ask you, gentlemen, are they not placed between two horns of a dilemma, and are they not obliged to sit upon one? If they did it soberly and sincerely, if it was not a movement dictated by personal feeling, then, gentlemen, we are called to witness the sad spectacle of our representatives, in General Court assembled, deliberately violating the Constitution of Massachusetts, against the decision on that very point, a few months since, of our Supreme Court, under the Chief-Justiceship of that most excellent man, Lemuel Shaw—one of the wisest and best jurists that sits upon any bench, in any land. [Loud applause.] And what is the other horn of this dilemma? We may be told, with a sly sneer or laugh, as a very good joke, by some of them, that this was to perplex and annoy the Governor. Gentlemen, that is worse still—I must say that that is worse still. I have no sympathy with the political opinions and position of our Governor; but I say, that if our representatives, in General Court assembled, deliberately passed an act that was unconstitutional, and requiring the veto of the Governor of the Commonwealth, merely to annoy him, it is an act which reminds us of a parcel of drunken knaves breaking into a church, and sporting their orgies with the vessels of the sacrament. It is too serious—*it is too serious*—that our representatives should so sport with the most sacred instrument in this Constitution. I say then, gentlemen, we see here what the Republican party is in Massachusetts, and we need go no further back of that. That is its last development.

What is it in the nation? It is a play on a harp with one string. It has played on that one string until it is worn and jangled and ready to break. It is the loading of an old rusty gun, that is loaded and primed, and banged away, day after day, and day after day, until it is ready, the next time it is discharged, to explode, and blow the men who play with it into pieces. That it is in the nation. They have thrown overboard, in the nation, all pretence of principle.

I say, then, up with our colors! Let us move on! Let us not ask what are our chances of success. Every man who acts according to his own conscience is doing his duty. A party composed of such men must succeed. When General Miller, the old hero at Lundy's Lane, was called upon to take the battery that was before him, what was the question that was asked him? Was it asked, "Are you sure of success? Can you succeed?" Did he tell his men, "We can take that battery; we are able to do it"? It was a desperate chance; no mortal could tell that success was certain; but gentlemen, the old hero put his foot down, and said, "I WILL TRY." [Loud applause.] Gentlemen, I ask your pardon for having occupied your attention for so long a time, and I say, with old General Miller, "LET US TRY." [Renewed applause.]

The speech of the occasion was delivered by Mr. Hillard. We make room for the following extracts from his speech:

Now what has brought us here? Let me say frankly, in the first place, that I do not think we have come here to save the Union. That is the very obvious form of sarcasm that will be launched against us. That gibe is, I think, something like Hudibras dagger, "very little for its age," and I hope Hudibras dagger was sharper at the point; if not it would have done its master very little service. A very obvious answer may be made to those who have this fling most fluently upon their lips—"True, the Union is safe, but no thanks to you." [Applause.] I think the Union is safe; but we are here to make this Union better worth saving; [Loud applause.] to put the country in charge of more worthy hands. As we love our country, we propose to make it more lovable. That is the object of this meeting.

* * * * * * *

The course of politics has become such that the Republican party stands, in some measure, as the exponent of what for shortness' sake we may call Abolitionism; the Democratic party, by natural antagonism, stands as the exponent of what, for shortness sake, we may call nullification and secession, and the arguments of both parties are, and will be in the coming contest, mainly considerations addressed either to the passions of men or to their sectional prejudices. You will have denunciation, on one side, of Secessionists, and on the other you will have denunciation of the Abolitionists; in short, the whole coming contest will be mainly made up of inflammatory appeals to men's passions. And you see what effect it has had upon the debates of Congress.

Congress has become in a great degree, a pro-slavery and anti-slavery debating club. The debates are a series of vituperations and denunciations, the North denouncing the South, the South denouncing the North, Republicanism assailing Democracy, Democracy retorting upon Republicanism. And unhappily the history of the past has been such, such grave errors have been committed by both sides that both parties can find the material wherewith to keep up the contest. And furthermore the result has been—and if they go on as they do, the result must be still further to produce alienation and estrangement between the two sections of the country, to bring about a state of things in which multitudes of men and women at the North have feel it their duty to hate the South and multitudes of men and women at the South shall feel it to be their duty to hate the North—a state of things out of which no good can come to any one, black or white, bond or free; for I venture to say that there is no element in this unhappy subject of slavery which can be at all improved by ... between the North and the South, and when you look at the interests of liberty and humanity, it is far better that we should live together in peace than that there should be ... strife, and dissension between us. [Applause.]

I believe that there is a great majority of good and true men who are weary of Pro-Slavery agitation and of Anti-Slavery agitation, who are desirous of seeing a public sentiment generated which shall forbid the discussion of the subject of slavery within the halls of Congress, just as there is a public sentiment in England which forbids the discussion of Episcopacy, of Presbyterianism, and of Catholicism in Parliament, though there are representatives of all three of those religions, legislating there for the common good. I believe that the only reason why peace is not given to the country is, that the men who hold this faith are discouraged, timid, indolent, and not organized. I believe that if we hold out to them the nucleus of an organization, if we can give them a party which they can conscientiously join, they will come into it, heart and hand, and in numbers sufficient—I do not say to carry the next Presidential election—but at least to modify and control the action proposed by the parties that are engaged in it.

I say to you, frankly, that I have no expectation that this Union party will succeed in the coming Presidential contest; I am not sure that it will succeed in Massachusetts. I believe the Democrats—that is to say, if they do not quarrel among themselves—will carry the national election. The Republican party may carry the State election. But none the less is it the duty of moderate and patriotic men, all over the country, to come together and form a party which in the future must play an important part in the nation and in the State. Success is an accident. It may come or it may not. Duty is not an accident. It is a duty of the reflecting and Union-loving men of the country to form a party which shall be at once Union and national, which shall take from the Democratic party the only plank there that is worth having—the National plank, [Cheers.] and shall make the rest of its platform out of better timber than any that is there—a party that shall know no North, and no South, and no East, and no West, which shall gather up the four corners of this magnificent land, and bind them together in one indissoluble knot of Union and peace. The country can do it; there is the power to do it, there is there is the dormant, the pathetic, the indolent, the sleeping power. Let it be but roused, let the strong man be roused from his sleep, and he will grasp Abolitionism with one hand and Nullification with the other, and throttle them both. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. A. C. Carey, of Lynn, followed Mr. Hillard in some stirring and capital remarks, of which these are a specimen:

My experience in political life, though short, has taught me this, that a half dozen men who are in downright earnest to accomplish any given thing in political action, are better than a dozen hundred half dead-and-alive. [Applause.] Pick me out a dozen men who are thoroughly in earnest, and oppose to them a thousand who don't care, who don't quite know what to think, or which way to turn, and I will wager that I will beat them in time. The whole secret of success is in putting energy into the work.

I stand here to-day not calling myself an American, or Whig, or anything else. I stand here, as in years past, in opposition to the Democratic and Republican parties, and intend so to stand while I live. I believe, however, gentlemen, that the Republican party has reached the top of the hill, and every step they take hereafter will be on the other side. [Cheers.] It is a party that has in itself the elements of destruction, and it cannot exist for any length of time; and I shall say, Glory to God in the highest when it is gone. Ever since it commenced to have influence in the country discord and trouble have increased in one part of the land and another. If I could help them down hill I should be glad to do it.

As I have said, new men have come into this organization. I hope they will take hold and do the work. I have no desire, for one, again to engage in a political struggle. I wish to do no more than to vote, peaceably and quietly. But if any action of mine is required, in order to carry the day, though I cannot offer myself now, as in times past, for circumstances demand that I should attend to my private affairs, I stand ready to do what I may.

But, gentlemen, before you go home to-night, make up your minds to put your shoulder against your neighbor's and go on as one man. I cannot agree with my friend Hillard, that we cannot carry the State of Massachusetts. He is an older man than I am; but I have seen a smaller crowd than this carry the State of Massachusetts. [Laughter and applause.] I have seen men with no money, with nothing but energy and determination, go right through the State from one end to another. Now, the question is, will you act with energy? If you will, the work is done; the State is redeemed; Mr. Banks stays at home, with one or two other political characters. I believe it is about time to give them an opportunity to reflect upon their sins.

Mr. Marshall P. Wilder then came forward and suggested that, in accordance with the proposition contained in the Address of the Committee of the Constitutional Union Party, —"That each of these conventions shall make a nomination of two candidates for the Presidency (omitting to nominate a Vice President), to be selected from those most eminent and approved in public esteem, one of which candidates, at least, shall be a citizen of some other State than that in which he is nominated,"—the Convention now proceed to nominate such candidates.

After some discussion it was

*Resolved*, That the Honorable John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, and the Honorable Edward Everett of Massachusetts are recommended as candidates for the Presidency by this State Convention of the Constitutional Union Party; and that this Convention express no choice between the two.

Three cheers were then given for John J. Crittenden and Edeverett, and on motion of Mr. King the Convention then adjourned sine die.

Cincinnati is a patriotic city; her policemen carry stars on their hearts, and her convicts wear stripes down the sides of their pantaloons.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Several years since Beverly Edwards, of Hempstead county, Arkansas, supposed he had killed a man in a difficulty and left the State. The man has since recovered. Edwards mother, sisters, brothers, and friends are deeply distressed at his continued absence. If any person can give any information of his whereabouts they are requested to address James P. Oldham, Louisville, Ky. Papers throughout the United States and Mexico are requested to copy this notice.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The Democratic National Committee met this morning. Twenty-seven States are represented.

George A. Caldwell, of Ky., was chosen Chairman pro tem, in the absence of Judge Smalley, and C. L. Vallandigham, Secretary.

It was unanimously

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient under existing circumstances to change the place for holding the Democratic Convention from Charleston to any other place.

The committee adjourned to meet at Charleston on the 21st at 10 o'clock P. M., in the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Hall, which has been tendered and accepted for the use of the Convention.

Previous to the action on the resolution, Mr. Vallandigham stated the reason for the call, which mainly grew out of the complaints of impositions in Charleston in the matter of accommodations for visitors. He had received numerous letters on the subject. Gentlemen of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis, and Louisville had presented inducements for changing the place of meeting to those cities. It might be stated that members from Charleston would, as far as they could, extend their hospitalities to the delegates.

Mr. Ashmore stated to the Committee that he had appeared at the summons of the Secretary, but did not regard himself a member. He had met the Executive Committee at its first meeting as the substitute of the Hon. B. H. Wilson, a member of said Committee from South Carolina, as expressed in his letter, for the object solely of appointing the time when the Convention will meet in Charleston. He therefore regarded himself as limited to the single act of fixing the time, which had been done, and not regarding himself as being authorized to act further he should decline voting or participating further than to say, as a matter of information, that he had received many letters from distinguished gentlemen of Charleston, of the Convention party, who assured him that the hospitalities of that party would be freely extended to the delegates and visitors. He was frank to say that in his opinion nothing need be expected from the anti-Convention party.

As to the change, he hoped no effort would be made to effect one; he did not believe that the committee had the power to make any, and, if it were so, it would have a very injurious effect upon the French in the convention in South Carolina, who he thought were unanimous in opposing the change if not in other States. He had been informed by letters that many of the hotel keepers would charge only $3 per diem, but yesterday he had received private letters saying that certain houses had been fitted up for the accommodation of persons for $5 to $6 per day, including lodging and bedding. The landlords of the city claimed that the high prices of provisions is their excuse for their high charges. He should not discuss this question as he should decline voting upon any of the propositions before the committee; he would withdraw.

HARTSHORNE'S GREAT BUCHU COMPOUND, for the speedy cure of all diseases of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, prepared by a chemist of undoubted talent in the city of Philadelphia, and entirely free from mercury, is sold wholesale and retail by Raymond & Tyler at their medicine and variety store, No. 74 Fourth street, at one dollar per bottle. The bottles are *nearly double the size* of any other buchu compound before the public.
m31 deod&weow

BRONCHITIS.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, principal of the Rutger's Female Institute, N. Y.: "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches." "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges are for sale throughout the United States. a 10 Tues, Thurs. & Sat&w1

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator and Cathartic Pills in another column. ja18 deod&weowly

**MARTYRED HEADS!**

Hundreds of heads of hair are ruined by the use of deleterious dyes for which no scientific authority is responsible.

**CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE,** on the contrary, presents the highest scientific credentials. It has been analyzed by DR. CHILTON, who stands at the head of our Experimental Chemists, and he states in his certificate that nothing injurious enters into its composition. This

**UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL,**

added to the well-known fact that it is the most reliable and the most natural dye ever manufactured, have given it immense prestige, and the sales are running up from month to month with a rapidity that severely taxes the energies and resources of the proprietor.

Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers. a1 d&w1m CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, N. York

See Dr. McCann's advertisement of Know Thyself. de14 weow

**!!! DEATH !!!**

**To Every Form and Species of**

**VERMIN.**

"Costar's"
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Rats—Roaches—Mice—Moles—Ground Mice—Bed-Bugs—Ants—Moths—Musketoes—Fleas—Insects on Plants—Insects on Animals, &c., &c.—in short, every form and species of

**VERMIN.**

10 years established in New York City—used by the City Post-office—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.—the City Hotels "Astor," "St. Nicholas," &c.—and by more than 2,000 private families.

Druggists and dealers everywhere sell them.
Wholesale Agents in all the large cities.
Regular sizes 25, 50, and 1 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks.
Beware!!! of spurious imitations. Examine each Box, Bottle, and Flask, and take nothing but "Costar's."
$1 Boxes sent by mail.
$3 and $5 Boxes for Plantations, Hotels, &c., by Express.
Address orders—or for "Circulars to Dealers" to

**HENRY R. COSTAR,**
Principal Depot 420 Broadway, N. Y.
Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, Wholesale and Retail, Louisville, Ky.
f22 d&w4m

**For Indigestion,**
Try Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Heartburn,**
Try Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Acidity,**
Try Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Waterbrash,**
Try Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Headache,**
Try Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Loss of Appetite,**
Try Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Costiveness,**
Try Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.
**For Piles,**
Try Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.

In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

## Read Carefully!

The genuine highly concentrated Bœrhave's Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only and retailed at One Dollar per bottle. The great demand for this truly celebrated Medicine has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing.

*Beware of imposition! See that our name is on the label of every bottle you buy.*

**BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.,**
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
d9 eod&eow&wlamly PITTSBURG, PA.
J. S. MORRIS & SONS, Agents.

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—Are your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate hard, tough matter? Are you wasted with night-sweats and want of sleep? If so, HERE IS YOUR REMEDY. It will unquestionably save you.

Price $1. Sold by Raymond and Tyler and by all Druggists. a1 eod&eow1m

**BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE.**

Tasteless as the honeyed dew,
Painless in its action too;
Harmless as the rose's breath,
But to worms immediate death—
BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE of course
Is the mother's grand resource.

Sold in bottles. Price 2½ dimes. Raymond & Tyler sell it. a1 eod&eow1m

DR. MCCLINTOCK'S COUGH AND COLD MIXTURE consists of a variety of vegetable specifics for pulmonary irritation combined in ONE INFALLIBLE ANTIDOTE by a physician acknowledged by his professional brethren to have "NO SUPERIOR." It dissipates immediately the most distressing symptoms of cold, cough, or sore throat, and removes it entirely in an incredibly short time. Price 25 cts. Sold by Raymond & Tyler. a1 eod&eow1m

**WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!**

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy, and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only Establishment where these things are properly understood and made. 16 Bond street, New York. mr21 wly

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!**

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

**The Original and Best in the World!**

ALL others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, red, or rusty hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

Fifteen medals and diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of the patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill-effects of bad Dyes remedied; the hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States by druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
mr21 wly 16 Bond street, New York.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR, 73 years old, having given up practice, will give his services the remainder of his life free of charge, in order that his successful mode of curing CONSUMPTION and other LUNG DISEASES may be placed within reach of all; and to that end he will send his mode of cure (which has proved successful in thousands of cases) to all applying for it, free of charge.

Address WM. B. MOSES, Box 4th P. O., New York.
fe4 w3m

*The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;*
*The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints.*
*The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;*
*The Mustang Liniment cures Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples; Neuralgia, Corns, and Warts, and is worth*

**1,000,000 Dollars per Annum**

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c. Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain, or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia, or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Everybody should have it; three sizes. BARNES & PARK,
ap11 w1m Proprietors, New York.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN UNFORTUNATE man who brought upon himself the most obstinate nervous affection, premature decay, &c., by indiscretion and self-abuse—published for the benefit of the afflicted, and particularly addressed to young married people and those contemplating marriage, pointing out the way they may be restored to perfect health. The author having himself been cured, desires to place in the hands of the unfortunate the means by which they can find relief, and also to put a stop to the various impositions practiced upon the unwary. He will send his experience free of charge. Address,
WM. J. HORNBY,
fe6 w3m Box 4th, P. O., New York.

## MARRIED,

On the 5th instant, by Rev. John H. Heywood, SNEED SMITH GOODLOE, Esq., of Lexington, and Miss MARY E., daughter of T. T. Shreve, Esq.

At the residence of her father, Gibson Mallory, Esq., in Jefferson county, by the Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, Miss MARY M. MALLORY and W. A. DAVIS, of this city.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. John H. Heywood, W. CLARK PRICE, Esq., of this city, and Miss LIZZIE U. QUEEN, of Indianapolis.

## DIED,

On the 8th inst., Mr. DANIEL KEARNEY, in the 68th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, the 4th inst., CARRIE CARTLEDGE, youngest daughter of Amos and Lizzie H. Duffield, aged 14 months and 22 days.

Of scarlet fever, in this city, at 5 o'clock P. M. on the 6th inst., CLARENCE POLLARD, son of James and Mary Alexander, aged six years and 7 months.

In this city, on Friday, April 6, at 9 o'clock P. M., of pneumonia, Mrs. ANN, wife of A. J. Hamsley, in the 35th year of her age.

On the 6th inst., LILLIE MARGARET, oldest daughter of William and Jane Kerr, aged 4 years, 9 months, and 20 days.

In this city, on the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, Mrs. JANE, relict of the late Henry Raymond, of the city of New York.

In this city, on Friday, the 6th inst., AMANDA KERR, aged 15 years, 1 months, and 12 days, daughter of Mrs. Winnifred Kerr.

**Southern Bank of Kentucky,**
RUSSELLVILLE, April 2, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, in Russellville, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1860, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for eight Directors to represent the Stockholders of said Bank for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board. M. B. MORTON,
a4 d&w&w3 Cashier.

**FERN CREEK NURSERY.**

**Ten Miles from Louisville,**
ON THE BARDSTOWN PIKE.

THIRTY Acres under cultivation of the most approved varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts and Chestnuts; Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, &c., &c., Roses, Evergreens, Bulbs and Annuals, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, Deciduous and Evergreens, and Ornamental Trees, &c.

For further particulars, see catalogues, which can be had by addressing the subscribers at "Fern Creek Postoffice," Jefferson county, K.
ja25 d&w&w12 H. S. & C. T. DUNCAN.

DRUGS—
Aloes, Cape;
Do. Bonaire;
Do. True Socotrine;
Gum Myrrh, India;
Do do, Turkey;
Gum Arabic, all grades;
Balsam Copaiba;
True Venice Turpentine;
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers by
WILSON, PETER, & CO.,
a7 d&w3 4?? Main st.

TAR—150 bbls Wilmington (large bbls) for sale by
m27 SPARKS & GALLAGHER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1860.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.—We are indebted to Mr. W. H. Smith, of No. 32 Vesey street, New York, for a circular containing the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Huddersfield, England, Chamber of Commerce, held on January the 18th, on the practice prevailing in many large firms of falsely marking and labelling goods for sale. Mr. Charles Brook, Jr., one of the partners in a manufacturing firm in Huddersfield, who had been engaged in the formation of an association to suppress these disgraceful practices, made some revelations which show the very great extent to which mercantile fraud is carried in England. We extract some of the principal points of the statement made by Mr. Brook:

For many years his firm was manufacturing sewing cotton in the bundle, but more recently commenced winding cotton on reels. In the course of their business, a shipping merchant from Manchester asked them to supply a large quantity of cotton. In the course of the negotiation Mr. Brook was asked the price of 100, 200, and 300 yards. The merchant objected to the price named as being too high, adding, "for 100 yards you must give us 70, for 200 yards 150, and for 300 yard 230." Mr. Brook could not understand it, and asked if they wanted to make his firm into a pack of rogues? The merchant said "there was no roguishness in it—it was the custom of trade," and closing with the remark that "unless the Messrs. Brook did it they would never get on." Mr. B. then went into Manchester to make inquiries, and "did not find a house there but what was carrying on the system; indeed it was carried on by men of the highest standing in that city."

The coolness, in which some of the British manufacturers practice these frauds, and the levity with which they view their commission, may be gleaned from the following anecdote:

Recently, an action was brought by Messrs. Taylor of Leicester against Degetau, for imitating their trade marks. The case was proved; but Degetau in retaliation, entered a plea against Messrs. Taylor for giving short lengths, which was so clearly proved—they having, in some instances, wound short lengths of thread for this same Degetau, on wooden spools, but refused to do so on ivory spools. Remonstrating with parties on the dishonest practice, one man replied to Mr. Brook, "I don't see it is roguish at all. It is well known in the trade that when a lady buys a pennyworth she gets a pennyworth for her penny." Mr. B. suggested, "Why not tell the lady the length of the article, here is deception on the very face of it. Another merchant replied that "if one man cheats, you must do the same." In London his efforts to put down the system were well received, but Manchester which boasted of being liberal, he found to be like what a person once said, "it is all for ourselves." A Manchester merchant said to him, "Mr. Brook you are the great fool. If you are a wise man, you will go home and say no more about it."

In one shop in London the master told him he could not guarantee an honest article, and taking up a pocket handkerchief which ought to have been square, it was found to be two inches narrower one way than another; and a roll of silk, invoiced at eighteen yards, was only seventeen. It was the same with cotton cloth.

Traveling from Liverpool to Manchester in a railway carriage, the gentleman traveling with him rather surprised him on the subject of Manchester lengths, saying that formerly they gave 37 inches to the yard, but now they only gave 33 inches. He asked, "You don't call that honest?" "Oh, yes," said the gentleman, "it is honest—it is understood in the trade." He (Mr. Brook) then mentioned that he was a manufacturer of cotton reels. The gentleman said he had sold thousands of thick reels ticketed as 300 yards, which had only 100 yards upon them. He again asked, "You don't call that honest? I will sign a check for £1,000, if you will repeat the act, and we will try the question." "My good sir," exclaimed the gentleman, "you are too good to live in this world."

This practice entails very great hardship on the retailer; he must re-measure each article, for if is taken for granted that the length is correct, and it is retailed at honest measure, the draper will find that he is selling at a loss rather than a profit, from the goods being short-lengthed. Braids are sold in lengths of professedly eight yards, and yet few can be found more than seven yards and a half. Ribbons marked eighteen yards, lose a yard or two, and damask table cloths sold as twelve quarters, which should be three yards long, are manufactured 7½ inches, instead of 9 inches to the quarter yard. Truly does the New York Express say that "this system involves a gigantic fraud, which ramifies itself as universally as the want of clothing, and affects the pockets not only of the wealthy but of the most indigent classes, including the poor seamstresses, of all created beings the least able to bear it; and it vitally affects the character of commerce and trade, the great wheels of national prosperity. That it should exist in England is a special reproach, seeing that she sometimes assumes to be the school-mistress general for the rest of mankind. How far America is guilty of such practices, we have no special means of ascertaining, but England is not the nation "to throw stones at our glass houses."

Last week we published a notice of the disappearance from this city of Mr. A. G. Vawter, of Lewisport, Ky. Yesterday's mail brought us the following letter, which may lead to unravel the mystery:

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1860.

*To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:*

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of the 3d inst. I noticed, this evening, a paragraph in relation to the disappearance of Mr. A. G. Vawter, of Lewisport, Ky. I think it was on the 14th of March that I left Louisville for this city. When I reached the mailboat I found Mr. Vawter on board on his way to Cincinnati, as he said. He being an acquaintance of several years, we were together a good deal on the boat. When I was about taking my seat in the cars for Pittsburg Mr. Vawter came up and said to me he had concluded to go on to Baltimore, as he had been shipping tobacco to that city. He complained at the time of being scarce of money, and was going to Baltimore to get money and would then probably visit me at Philadelphia. He said he intended visiting Washington also. We traveled to Columbus, Ohio, and together and there separated. Since which time I have seen nothing of him. To all appearance he was perfectly sober during our travel on the mailboat and railroad. I did not see him drink but once. I make this statement for the benefit of his wife, who, I learn from the notice in your paper, is now in Louisville, hoping it may enable her to trace him further.

Very respectfully,
S. W. PUGH.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.

The Japanese envoys are expected to arrive in New York in two or three weeks hence. It was Consul General Harris' desire that they should arrive in Washington "in the beautiful month of June," as he states in his letter on the subject. How long they are to remain is quite uncertain, but the small appropriation proposed for their expenses—fifty thousand dollars—would not allow a protracted visit. The State Department, as soon as the appropriation is made, will provide for their reception and entertainment. A house will probably be provided for their residence while in this city.

The Supreme Court has still before it the Bolton case, which involves the title to a valuable real estate in San Francisco. The Succo case, which is to follow, relates to valuable lands in the vicinity of that city. In the former case the United States are the appellants, and in the latter the claimants themselves. The courts below decided adversely to the latter claim, though it is believed to be better than the other. The court will, before closing the present term, make much progress in the docket, if they do not close it.

The Covode investigating committee determined, as I learn, to bring Collector Schell, of New York, before the House, upon the allegation of contumacy, on account of his refusal to furnish the committee with the list of contributions to the Pennsylvania election fund in 1856. The demand is considered by many as irrelevant, and the witness cannot be required to comply with it. The matter will, no doubt, furnish occasion for a deliberate consideration on the part of the House of the extent of their authority and privilege. There must be some limitation to their power, though it is admitted that they have the power to arrest and imprison a party for contempt.

In regard to the Sanborn case, the point made by the court that an elective officer of the Senate could not depute his authority can easily be met. The process can be executed by any one whom the Senate may appoint for that purpose. ION.

The following is the result of the races over the Metairie Course on Friday:

"Hunter Stake." A sweepstakes for 2-year olds. Subscription $300; forfeit $100; $300 added by the Club; the second horse to save his stake; mile heats:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. P. Kenner's b. c. Sid. Story, by Vandyke, out of Ha'penny | 1 | 1 |
| Jno. C. Hunter's ch. c. Sherrod, by Lecomte, out of Picayune, by Medoc | 2 | 2 |
| Wm. J. Minor's b. f. Casta Diva, by Voucher, out of Norma | pd. | ft. |
| Also, ch. f. Viola, by imp. Yorkshire, out of imp. Britannia | pd. | ft. |
| Also, b. c. May Day, by Voucher, out of Walton's mare by imp. Belshazzar | pd. | ft. |
| H. G. Hardin's br. c. Brown Dick, dam by Churchill | pd. | ft. |
| A. L. Bingaman's br. c. Natchez, by Lexington, out of Atala, by Rodolph | pd. | ft. |
| A. Keene Richard's ch. c. by imp. Glencoe, out of Maid of Orleans | pd. | ft. |
| Sherrod & Roundtree's b. f. by imp. Albion, out of Fadora, by imp. Priam | pd. | ft. |
| M. H. Caley's ch. c. by imp. Albion, out of the dam of Ada Lewl | pd. | ft. |
| Wm. H. Williamson's ch. c. by Brown Dick, out of Sallie Walke | pd. | ft. |
| E. Service's b. c. Jno. Matthews's ch. c. by imp. Albion, dam by Job | pd. | ft. |
| Also, b. c. S. M. Hill's ch. c. by Wagner, out of Belle Lewis | pd. | ft. |
| Thomas J. Moore's b. c. Edwin Booth, by Brown Dick, out of Medway, by Boston | pd. | ft. |
| Messrs. T. G. Wood, James Jackson, and W. T. Cheatham | pd. | ft. |

Time, 1:50¼—1:47¼.

Same Day. Jockey Club Purse, $400; mile heats.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jas. McCloskey's (W. T. Cheatham's) ch. c. Allendale, by George Elliott, out of Miss Peyton, by Eclipse, 4 y. o. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Col. A. L. Bingaman's b. c. Dick Edward, by Lexington, out of La Bacchante, 3 y. o. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| D. F. Kenner's b. f. Koh-i-noor, by imp. Sovereign, out of Ha'penny, 3 y. o. | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Thos. J. Wells' b. f. by Lecomte, out of Edith, 3 y. o. | 3 | 3 | dr. |
| Col. John Campbell's b. c. by Wagner, dam by imp. Tranby, 3 y. o. | 5 | dr. | |

Time, 1:47¼—1:44¼—1:47¾.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF ARMS.—Says the Mobile Advertiser of Thursday:

We learn that 14,000 stand of arms have just been received in this city from the North, for the Arsenal at Mount Vernon. They were consigned to T. F. Officer, of this city, and were forwarded by him yesterday morning to their destination.

Really the Government seems to be looking South a little about these days. Fourteen thousand muskets are a pretty good addition to the stock in the Arsenal to be made at once. What's in the wind? Is this the result of the little gunpowder party held the other day at Vera Cruz?

*The Sequel to the Diamond Wedding.*—I won't vouch for the accuracy of it, but rumor is loud that the lady of the Diamond Wedding has come back again—that she found her lord and master testy, bad-tempered, and penurious—that the now due installment on the Fourteenth street house has not been paid, and that all round something "is to pay generally." Nothing having the fear of either the Cuban or the Father-in-law before my eyes, I send you the tale afloat for what it is worth.—*N. Y. Cor. Bost'n Journal.*

*Arrival of Fine Stock.*—The lot of fine jacks and jennets just imported from Spain by Messrs. Weare, Wilson, & Darnell, of Fleming county, arrived in this city last night on the steamer Arago, and is now at the stable of Thomas Daulton, where they will remain several days. Judges of that sort of stock pronounce this lot one of the best ever brought to the State. It will doubtless attract the attention of stock raisers everywhere. All the animals are of fine size, and considering the perilous trip they have just had, most of them are in good condition.—*Maysville Eagle.*

BOSTON, April 7.

At South Boston last night John Foley was killed and two of his friends wounded, one, it is supposed, mortally, by Henry Thompson. The Foley party were celebrating a wedding in a part of the Thompsons house. They became noisy and riotous. Thompson started for the police. He was pursued and attacked, whereupon he stabbed his three assailants.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

The city is considerably enlivened this evening by the torchlight procession. Large ratification meetings are being held by both parties as an opening of the spring election.

NEW YORK, April 9.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent of the 8th says: The Pacific Railroad Convention has finally determined on one road, adopting the basis of Curtis's bill with a clause that the route should touch Salt Lake city. This bill will be resisted in the House by the large interest friendly to the Southern Pacific project, and if it should pass there it will encounter a more decided opposition in the Senate, where an effort will be made to amend it with that addition.

Recent intelligence states that in the surveys made through the British dominions, the Canadians abandoned the scheme of a Pacific railroad as impracticable.

Delatorre, the present District Attorney of California, contemplates resignation, in which event Calhoun Benham will be appointed his successor.

No return has yet been made by the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee on the process issued against Mr. Sanborn, but it is expected to-morrow. The Committee does not legally know of his refusal to obey the summons. The next step will be to send the Sergeant-at-Arms in person and if resistance be made to submit the question to Congress for legislation, as there is no law now authorizing this officer to call the *posse comitatus*, in like manner as a Marshal may do in executing a process.

The Times' correspondent says Messrs. O'Reilly & Speed have addressed a letter to Gov. Story, the delegate from Washington Territory, proposing to construct a line of telegraph from St. Paul, Minn., to Puget Sound, within two years, without any aid from the Government except the simple right of way. They assert that the line can be built for $240,000.

Senator Gwin will call up Mr. Wigfall's Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate to-day, and its friends are sanguine of passing it during the week.

The minority from the Special House Railroad Committee will also report the Wigfall bill.

The decision of the Special Senate Committee not to send for John Brown, Jr., as a witness on the ground that the Sergeant-at-Arms has no authority to delegate his authority is an admission of the ground taken by Sanborn, the refractory witness from Massachusetts, and the opinion of Chief Justice Shaw on the same points. This necessitates additional legislation to compel the attendance of witnesses.

MEMPHIS, April 9.

The Democratic convention met at Little Rock on the 2d and passed resolutions favoring Congressional protection.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 9.

The Courier of this evening says that during a heavy thunder storm this afternoon the house of John Newton, a few miles west of this city, was struck by lightning. A young lady, Miss Pogue, was instantly killed. The house took fire and was consumed. Another woman was in the house at the time but escaped uninjured.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.

The mails of the sloop-of-war Savannah arrived here to-day.

The small-pox is raging among the Miramon troops at Medellin. It is doubtful whether Miramon will be able to hold out much longer.

The bark captured by the Indianola was the Maria Concepcion, of the Marin expedition from Havana. A Mexican schooner was also captured.

The decree, banishing American citizens and confiscating their property, has been published at the Capital.

The steamer Arizona, from Brazos, is below. She brings $1,900,000 in specie, and fifty U. S. troops.

*Galveston.*—The Democratic Convention met on the 2d, and was largely attended. The platform adopted takes strong Southern ground.

Resolutions passed requiring the delegates to withdraw from the Convention at Charleston if the two-third rule was rejected.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9.

The schooner Arragente, from Sisal on the 4th, reports the Spanish war vessel Habanero in port with dispatches for Havana from the Spanish squadron.

*Vera Cruz, April 1.*—City quiet. It was reported that Miramon had left for the capital. The Arizona, from Brownsville on the 6th, arrived. News unimportant.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.

The Democratic State Convention met at Jefferson City this morning. After a spirited discussion, Judge Rowland, favoring Dickenson for President, was elected temporary Chairman.

In the afternoon session, R. E. Acock, of Polk county, was chosen permanent President. Seven Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries were elected.

During the absence of the committee on credentials, several speeches were made in support of the Democratic party.

Adjourned till 7½ o'clock, P. M.

AUGUSTA, April 9.

A private letter from the Hon. A. H. Stephens, to a Georgia delegate to the Charleston Convention, protests against the use of his name at the Charleston Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

*The Races Yesterday.*—It was rather a quiet day yesterday on the Metairie course, two races easily won, and but little excitement. The first was for aged horses, carrying 105 pounds, three mile heats, for $400. Doswell's Nicholas I won easily in two straight heats, hardly being pushed by Dr. W. B. Wood's Tom McGuffin. The second race was for a club purse of $800, two mile heats, best two in three. There were four horses entered. R. C. Myers' Laura Farris; T. J. Wells' Arthur Adams; A. L. Bingaman's Big Ellen, and W. J. Minor's Reserve. Laura Farris won in two straight heats, and Reserve marked next, while Arthur Allen and Big Ellen were both distanced. *N. O. Bulletin, April 6.*

## COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 10, 1860.

REMARKS.—There has been no increase in the amount of business during the past week. The sales have been confined to immediate wants. This applies to every department. Prices have undergone very little alteration. The weather has continued very dry, and for the last three days the heat has been oppressive. There is no prospect for tobacco being brought to market until we have heavy rains, which will enable planters to prize. Although the business in provisions has only been moderate, yet holders are firm at previous rates, and some talk even of advancing prices. Bacon sides especially clear are scarce. The stocks of other descriptions of bacon, as well as barrel pork, are ample, but in other Western markets they are light, and the Chicago market is almost bare. In the limited sales that have taken place in sugar and coffee, former prices have been maintained. Molasses is a fraction higher, but with the exception of a round lot sold in the early part of the week to go out of the market, only a very light business has been done.

The money market is still tight. Exchanges are firm. The river is again rising and in good navigable condition. Most of the tributaries of the lower Mississippi are however at so low a stage as almost to preclude steamboats from running on them.

Our quotations only apply to wholesale transactions unless specially mentioned.

BAGGING AND BALE-ROPE—There continues to be very little movement in these articles. We still quote hand-loom bagging at 13@14c according to quality, and power-loom at 14½c, and handspun rope at 7c to 7½c according to quality, and city machine at 8½c.

CANDLES AND SOAP—Star candles unchanged; we quote 13, 14, 15, and 16 oz, 16, 17, 18, and 19c, 4 mos. The demand is mostly for light weight. Soap, common, we quote $1 60.

CHEESE—Good Western Reserve sells at 10½c.

COAL—The retail price continues at 12½c for Pittsburg delivered.

COTTON—We have heard of no sales of raw cotton. Cotton yarns we continue to quote at 7½, 8½, and 9½c for Pittsburg and Maysville, usual time. Sheetings 8¼c. Batting 12½c.

FRUITS—We quote dried apples dull at $1 25@$1 30, and dried peaches scarce at $3 50@3 60. M. R. raisins $2 75 and layer $3. Figs 13c. Dates 7c. Oranges $5 50 and lemons $2 75. Green apples at $3 50@5.

FEATHERS, GINSENG, BEESWAX, AND RAGS—We quote feathers at 44c. Ginseng we quote at 60c. Beeswax 31c. Rags 3@3¼c.

Flour and Grain—The flour market continues very dull. The stock is, however, not increasing, as the receipts of wheat are extremely light. The sales of City Mills have been mostly in a small way, at prices ranging from $6 to $6 75, according to quality. Occasionally shippers have purchased lots of country at $5 75@$6. Wheat we still quote $1 35@$1 40 for strictly prime red and white. But little has transpired in corn. Dealers for good sound ear corn, pay about 45c, and for shelled 50c. Pure white would realize something over. Sales from store of ear at 50@55c, and of shelled at 55@60c, according to quality, without sacks. Oats are lower, and for the last ten days sales have been made from store at 48@50c. Rye we quote at 85@90c, and barley 70@75c. Cornmeal unbolted 50c. Bran, shorts and ship-stuffs are selling only in a retail way from the mills.

GROCERIES.—The business in sugar has been confined pretty much to the home demand. The sales foot up 240 hhds, the extreme range of prices being 7¾ to 8¾c for low fair to prime, and the prevailing rate 8¼c. Refined and crushed have continued to range from 10 to 11c. Of molasses the sales have amounted to about 1,100 bbls, of which 700 in two lots were taken in the early part of the week to go out of the market at 43c. For the remainder prices have ranged from 43@44c for bbls and 46@46½c for half bbls. Sales of rice at 4½c. In coffee, the sales have been quite light, not exceeding 600 bags Rio at 13¼@14¼c, the bulk being at 13¾@14c; small sales of Java at 16½c; nothing has been done in the other descriptions.

The Baltimore American of Friday evening says in its weekly review of coffee:

There is no change in the Coffee market since our last report. The stock of Rio has not been increased by fresh arrivals and is now very limited, being less than 3,000 bags in first hands. Purchasers are very cautious in their operations, and take only sufficient for their immediate wants. Consequently the transactions continue very small. The sales reported this week embrace 1,425 bags Rio from first, and 500 bags do. from second hands all at 11cts. There has been no change in the other descriptions. We quote Prime Rio at 14@14¼ cts; fair 13 to 13¼ cts; Laguayra 14 to 15 cts; Java 15½ to 16½ cts.

HAY. Prices firm. Prime Timothy has continued to bring from the wharf $20 per ton. From store we still quote the same quality $22@$22 50.

HEMP.—A large decline has taken place in St. Louis, and prices for Kentucky are weaker. We now quote manufacturers buying rates for Kentucky at $90@$95 ℔ hundred. The following sales were made at St. Louis Friday: 54 bales common at $102; 100 do fair at $105@$107; 101 prime do at $110@112; 35 do strictly prime at $114, and 15 do choice at $116 ℔ ton.

HIDES.—We quote green 5¼c and commission, green salted 6½@7¼c, dry salted 12@13c, and flint 13@15c.

IRON.—Stonecoal bar iron is selling at 2¾ to 3c, and charcoal bar at 3¼ to 4c ℔ lb. Sheet iron boiled at 4½c and best charcoal at 5½c. A sale of 200 tons Hanging Rock warm pig iron from the wharf, at $23 cash.

LEATHER Steady. We quote oak sole at 28@30c, hemlock 24@25c, harness 27@30c, skirting 28@32c, bridle ℔ doz $30@$34, upper $28@$34, kip $40@$55, and calf $150@$35.

LEAD AND SHOT.—Bar lead we quote at 6¾c by the ton and 6½c in smaller quantities. Pig 5¾@6c. The city manufactory is selling pure white lead at $1 85, superior $1 65, and Clinton at $1 50. Shot we quote at $1 70.

NAILS.—We quote 10d's in round lots from the wharf at $3 70 and from store in limited quantities at $3; other sizes in proportion.

OILS.—Linseed the mill quotes at 65@66c. Pure lard oil continues at 85c.

PROVISIONS.—A good consumptive demand has prevailed, both for bbl pork and piece meats. Of the former the sales have been 1,250 bbls, nearly all mess, at $17 50 a few bbls M. O. sold at $17. The market has been very quiet for the last few days, but holders exhibit much confidence and firmness. Of bacon, over 900 casks and tierces have been taken, including 200 casks clear sides at 10¼c, 100 casks at 11c, 100 casks ribbed sides backbone out, at 10½c, and the remainder in lots to fill orders at 7¾@8c for shoulders, 9¾c for ribbed sides, 11c for clear sides, 11c for canvassed hams, and 11¾c for sugar-cured hams. Holders will likely advance the price of clear sides. Of lard, only about 200 kegs have been sold on orders at 11¼c and 30 tierces at 10¾c.

The receipts of meat from the country are still light. We quote 7@7½c for shoulders, 9¾ to 9¾c for hams, 10¾@10½c for clear sides, and 10c for prime bbl and 10¾@10½c for prime keg lard. These are the cash rates.

The Chicago Press of Saturday says:

In provisions we hear of but little worthy of note. To-day a lot of 5,000 bbls mess pork was shipped to New York by railroad; and this leaves a comparatively small stock—not to exceed 7,500 bbls, and of this we know of 1,000 bbls which will be shipped very soon. The stock of cut meats is very trifling. We hear of 6,000 or 8,000 pieces of hams and shoulders in pickle, part of which is owned in New York and will be shipped in a week or two. There is little or no lard here.

POTATOES.—Very dull and stock heavy. Prices have ranged from $1 25 to $1 75, according to quality.

SEEDS—The demand has almost ceased. Clover we quote at $4 75, timothy $2 25, millet $2 75, clean blue grass $1 40 and extra clean $1 50, hemp $1 75, orchard $1 40, Hungarian $1 25 and herd $1@1 20. Flaxseed $1 10 and very little arriving.

SALT—We notice sales of Kanawha and Ohio River at 27@30c, the inside figure for round lots.

TOBACCO.—The receipts having continued very light for reasons already stated, and the stock on hand being very small, the business has necessarily been again restricted. There has been no change in prices and we continue to quote: Lugs $2 25@$5, inferior to common leaf $2 50@5, medium leaf $5 to $6 50, good leaf $6 50 to $8, and selections $8 to $13. The sales of the week have been 200 hhds, of which the following are the particulars: 2 hhds at $1 65 and $1 80, 46 at $2@2 95, 64 at $3@3 95, 43 at $4@4 95, 62 at $5@5 95, 20 at $6@6 80, 22 at $7@7 95, 5 at $8 25@8 90, and 3 at $9, $9 05, and $10.

Sales yesterday, exclusive of the above, of 41 hhds—14 at $2 20@2 90, 8 at $3@3 95, 10 at $4@4 95, 4 at $5@5 65, 4 at $6 25@6 70, and 1 at $8 60.

The Baltimore American of Friday evening says:

The receipts of Maryland tobacco this week have been much smaller than were expected and shippers who anticipated a fair stock to select from have been disappointed. All the new crop of good quality received this season has been bought up, and no desire is manifested to take any portion of the old crop except at rates ruling not higher than $2 50@3. We quote as before, viz: Common $2@3, good ordinary $3 50@4, middling $5@5 50, good to fine brown $6@8, and fine brown $8@10. Ohio tobacco has been quite neglected this week, and we have no sales to report. In Kentucky tobacco there is nothing doing.

TIN PLATE, &C.—We quote IC 10x14 $10 25, IX 10x14 $12, IC 14x20 leaded $9 75, IX 14x20 leaded $11 50, IC 14x20 bright $12 75, IX 14x20 bright $13 50, IX 12x12 square $13, IX 11x17 100 plate $13. Sheathing copper tinned ℔ lb 35c. Braziers copper 28c. Block tin 33 to 37c.

TALLOW.—We quote rough at 5¾ and rendered at 9¼c.

WHISKY.—Raw has further declined and we quote 18¾c.

WOOL.—We quote 24@25c for grease, 32@34c for pulled, and 35@38c for tub washed. Demand active.

FREIGHTS.—We quote through freights at 25c per hundred, flour and potatoes per bbl 50c, pork 60c per bbl, whisky 75c per bbl, tobacco $5 per hhd, sheep 75c per head, and mules, horses, and cattle $6@7 per head. To Vicksburg 5@10c advance on these figures, and to other way points 10 to 15c advance. To Pittsburg shipments at 20c per hundred.

MONEY MARKET.—Capital is by no means plenty. In fact it is difficult to negotiate anything except the very best paper. The New Orleans market is very stringent and a heavy failure of a cotton house is reported. Money seems to be scarce at every point except New York. Eastern exchange continues at ½ prem. and New Orleans has been sold at 3/16@¼ prem.

No change in currency. Tennessee ¼ to ½ discount selling and buying. Illinois 2 and Missouri interior 1 discount, New Orleans, Ohio, and Indiana par, North Carolina 1, Virginia and South Carolina ¾ dis.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday evening says:

This is a strict holiday with a large class of our population, but the effect of its observance is not as apparent in business circles as might have been anticipated. We have seldom seen a more active Good Friday either in the money or stock market.

Foreign exchange is steady with a fair business at our quotations.

The imports of foreign dry goods for the week are less than half the total for the corresponding period of last year, but quite moderate for the season. We annex our usual comparison:

*Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York.*

| For the week. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered for the port... | $1,161,472 | $3,161,681 | $1,572,101 |
| Thrown on market... | 1,159,960 | 3,184,640 | 1,412,290 |
| Since Jan. 1st. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
| Entered at the port... | $15,107,552 | $35,116,755 | $35,245,193 |
| Thrown on market... | 15,218,861 | 36,200,037 | 36,822,184 |

The New Orleans Picayune of Saturday says:

The past week has been marked by considerable stringency in the money market and unprecedented languor in exchange and stocks. In addition to the ordinary demand for accommodation, the unusually heavy obligations of the 1st and 4th were superadded to the pressure at bank and in the out door market, and these were immediately succeeded by claims maturing on the 5th and 6th—all of which had to be met on the former, as the latter was a State holiday. It is not to be supposed that there was no fluttering or anxiety in financial circles during the week. The movement throughout has been restricted, with unimportant exceptions, to strictly choice paper, and no further change has occurred in rates of discount.

The exchange market has been drooping from the opening of the week. We quote clear sterling bills 107¾@108¼, and 108¼ for exceptional signatures. Bills with shipping documents attached 107@107¾ @108¾. Sixty day bills on New York, &c., 1¼@1¾ and 1¾ ℔ cent discount. Sight ⅛ discount to par and ⅛ ℔ cent premium, the latter exceptional.

NEW YORK, April 9, P. M.

Flour firm and tending upward, but prices have not varied materially: sales at $5 25 for superfine State, $5 40@$5 45 for extra State, and $5 20@$5 30 for superfine Western. Whisky dull at 22@22¼c. Wheat is firmer, with a fair export demand; holders demand an advance; common white Southern $1 50. Rye is dull at 80@82c. Barley dull. Corn active and better—mixed Western 73¼@75c. Oats buoyant at 43¼@44½c. Pork dull and prices in favor of buyers. Cut meats are dull, heavy, and unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard steady and in fair demand at 10¾@11c for bbls. Coffee quiet but firm. Molasses steady—Muscovado 31c.

Stocks at the second board were heavy—Missouri 6s 82, buyer 3 days; California 7s 88¾.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, P. M.

Sales of cotton to-day 7,000 bales—Orleans middling 10¾@11c. Molasses 38@40c, corn 75@80c. Whisky 21c. Freights and exchange unaltered.

CINCINNATI, April 9, P. M.

Provisions unchanged. Country mess pork $17. Bacon held ⅛c higher at 7¾@8c for clear bacon and 10¼@10⅜c for sides. Bulk meats quiet at 6¾c for shoulders and 8¼@8½c for sides. Lard 10¾c for tierces and 11¼c for keg. Flour quiet; sales 700 bbls at $5 50 for superfine and $5 60@$5 80 for extra. Whisky dull and ¼c lower; sales 1,100 bbls at 18¾. Groceries in moderate demand at full prices; sales 60 hhds sugar at 8@8¾c; 100 bags coffee at 13½c; 100 bbls molasses at 40c. Wheat in good demand and has advanced 3c; prime white $1 35, prime red $1 30@1 31. Corn dull and unchanged; ear 45@47c, shelled 46c. Oats steady at 42c. Rye dull at $1. Barley steady at 90@95c for prime fall.

*Shelby House Stock Market—W. W. Summers.*

LOUISVILLE, April 9, 1860.

The receipts of stock for the past week have been light, with a slight advance in prices.

Cattle—The number of cattle in last week was small; but few left over unsold. Prices ranged about ¼c ℔ lb higher.

Hogs—The number of hogs in last week has been small, none left over; prices about the same as week before last.

Sheep are scarce; none on market.

The prices last week—One lot of extra cattle sold at $4 75 ℔ 100 lbs gross; first quality, were from $3 75 to $4 50 ℔ 100 lbs gross; fair from $3 25 to $3 70 ℔ 100 lbs gross; rough from $2 75 to $3 15 ℔ 100 lbs gross.

Hogs—Well-fatted were from $5 50 to $6 50 ℔ 100 lbs gross.

Sheep ranged from $3 to $5 50 per head.

RECEIPTS.

Cattle—M Briscoe, Bullitt, 16; J H Brooks, Jefferson, 5; Dr Adams, do, 2; J Fisher, do, 3; S H Hanson, do, 5; G Dickerson, do, 12; Dr Gore, do, 5; C Dorsey, do, 15; J Woolf, Louisville, 1; H Crider, do, 4; Graham, Meade, 6; F M Philips, Nelson, 11; J H Stone, do, 12; J Little & Co, do, 6; S Cooper, Spencer, 3; S R Faris, Taylor, 1; R Master, Warren, 4; T C Willis, Ky, 18; W F Hutchins, Clark co, Ind, 3; J Bowers, do, 2; Ladd & Hamday, Scott co, Ind, 33; J M Trueblood, Washington, Ind, 5.

Hogs—Strader & Kite, Trimble, 170; S R Faris, Taylor, 45; R Master, Warren, 7; W H Rodman, Washington, Ind, 32; J Thompson, do, 6.

Sheep—Tarbell, Jefferson, 25; J Howard, Louisville, 50; J Moore, do, 30.

*Bourbon House Stock Market—Downing & Zollman.*

LOUISVILLE, April 9, 1860.

The arrivals of live stock the past week have been comparatively small, and all have been sold as fast as they arrived. Prices have been firm with an upward tendency.

Cattle have done exceedingly well, and Mr. G. W. Merriwether, of Shelby county, shipped 45 head of very fine cattle to New York averaging 1550 lbs ℔ head.

We quote cattle from $3 to $3 75 for common to good, and heavy $4, extra brings $4 50 ℔ 100 lbs gross.

Cows and calves bring from $20 to $50 ℔ head.

Sheep—But few have arrived, and prices are firm at $2 50 to $5 ℔ head, or $1 to $4 50 ℔ 100 lbs gross.

Hogs have arrived but slowly, and prices remain about the same, and we quote good to common at $5 to $6, and extra heavy brings $6 25 to $6 50 ℔ 100 lbs gross.

The total number of cattle received for the week 197; sheep 127; hogs 176.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.

Cotton—Sales for the week of about 43,000 bales, the market very firm for good and clean descriptions. Middling, 10¾@11; good middling 11⅛@12.

The total receipts since the 1st of September have been 2,005,764 bales against 1,648,033 to the same date last year.

The total exports since the 1st of September have been 1,652,962 bales.

The stock on hand this evening is 442,217 bales against 370,635 at the same time last year.

Tobacco—There has been considerably more movement in the tobacco market during the past week, but operations are still conducted with such efforts at secrecy that it is difficult to arrive at the amount of business doing. The sales have probably amounted to some 2,500 hhds, including one lot of 624, and another of about 500 hhds, the residue being in lots of 300, 140, 135, 120, 85 hhds and smaller parcels, all the transactions being on strictly private terms, except 25 hhds lugs at 3¾c and 13 choice selections at 9½c ℔ lb. And yesterday 50 hhds, of which to admitted at 7c, 16 at 7½c, and 26 refused at 8½c ℔ lb.

In this condition of the market our quotations must be considered as little better than nominal:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs, factory | 2¾@3 — |
| Lugs, planters' | 3 @3¾ |
| Leaf, inferior to common | 4½@5¼ |
| Leaf, fair | 5¾@6¾ |
| Leaf, fine | 7 @7¾ |
| Leaf, choice and selections | 8 @9½ |

The receipts of the week embrace 2,283 hhds against 2,832 for the corresponding week last year. The total receipts since the 1st of September have been 27,192 hhds against 27,838 to the same date last year.

The total exports since the 1st of September have been 23,742 hhds against 21,652 to the same date last year.

The stock on hand this evening is 25,737 hhds against 25,892 at the same time last year.

Sugar—The receipts continue moderate, but have been in excess of the demand, and we have noticed a dull and heavy market since the date of our last weekly report, prices generally have been in favor of buyers, and closing at a decline, especially on the fair and lower qualities. The sales of the week have amounted to barely 4,000 hhds, and we modify our quotations as below. We hear of further sales of some 500 hhds on plantation at 6⅞@7¾c for fair to fully fair 6¾@7¼c and prime to choice 7¾@8¼c. The sales for the corresponding week last year embraced about 4,000 hhds, and we quoted fair to fully fair at 6@6⅞c ℔ lb. Total receipts since the 1st of September 153,773 hhds, against 221,949 to the same date last year.

Molasses—With very light receipts and a good demand for refining, prices advanced in the early part of the week, and choice and fermenting sold at 33@34 and 28c for inferior and fermenting and 37@41@40c for prime and choice. Yesterday, however, the market was very dull, with sales of about 500 bbls at 38@35 and 26c for fermenting and 37@38½c for prime, a small lot of choice bringing 41c ℔ gallon. A few hundred bbls have been sold during the week at 38@42 and 43c ℔ gallon. There are still several cargoes of Cuba on the market, but we hear of only one sale of which no particulars were reported. A crop of about 12,000 gallons has been sold on plantation at 35c ℔ gallon in the cistern. Total receipts since the 1st of September 276,433 bbls, against 232,267 to the same date last year.

Flour—Sales of only about 7,000 bbls, partly at $5 75@$6 for superfine and $6 75@7 and $7 25 ℔ bbl for good to choice extra brands, but mostly on private terms.

Corn—A good demand for corn, but mostly at easier prices for lower. Sales of about 32,000 sacks at a range of 52@65c for inferior, 62@65c for ordinary, 66@70 and 72c for yellow, 70@75c for yellow and white mixed, and 77@80c ℔ bushel for good to prime white.

Oats—A good demand, but at a large decline in prices, with sales of some 10,000 sacks St. Louis, at 53@55c.

Bran—Moderate demand at $1 05@$1 10 and $1 15.

Hay—We have noticed sales of 1200 to 1500 bales Western during the week, at $30@$33 50 for ordinary to prime, mostly at $30@$31, and yesterday, 65 bales New York, at $32, and 50 Western at $31 ℔ ton.

Pork—Very firm, and in most of the transactions holders have realized an improvement in the rates. The sales of the week have embraced about 7,000 bbls at $17 75@$18 25 for good to heavy lots of mess, $18 50@$18 75 for extra heavy do, and $17 50 ℔ bbl for M. O. Some small lots selling at $18 50 for prime and $12 ℔ bbl for rump. Yesterday 400 bbls mess sold at $18, and 100 extra heavy at $18 75 ℔ bbl.

The stock on hand at the inspection warehouses on the 1st inst., embraced 24,158 bbls of all kinds, against 11,825 on the 1st of March, and 42,109 last year, on the 1st of April.

Dry Salted Meats—Sales of about 280,000 lb during the week, at 6¼c for shoulders, and 8¼c ℔ lb for sides and hams.

Bacon—Prices have been very well maintained during the week, with sales of some 600 casks at 7¾@8¼c for shoulders, 10@10½ and 10¾c for ribbed sides, 11¼@11¾, and 12c for clear sides, and 10@12 and 12¾c ℔ lb for plain to extra and fancy sugar cured.

Lard—Rather more demand. Sales of nearly 2,000 tierces prime at 10¾c and about 2000 kegs at 11¼@11¾ and 12c ℔ lb.

Bagging and Bale Rope—Kentucky Bagging has been selling in a limited way at 14@15½c ℔ yard for good handloom to the best powerloom, with a very light supply. India has further improved, owing to favorable accounts from Calcutta and the North, and we have noticed sales of about 2,000 bales during the week at 13¾@13¾c ℔ yard, for lots on the spot. In bale rope the only transactions reported during the week were 1,000 coils machine-made at 8¼c ℔ lb.

Gunny Bags—Nominal at 9@10¾c for light to heavy and 10¾@11c for extra heavy bags.

Coffee—The demand has been quite limited, but prices have been firmly maintained, with sales of about 4,000 bags during the past week at a range of 12¾@13¾c ℔ lb, including yesterday 475 bags at 13¼c ℔ lb. We quote fair to good fair at 12¾@13c, and prime at 13¼@13½c ℔ lb.

No cargoes have arrived from Rio de Janeiro during the week and the imports since the 1st September remain at 277,214 bags against 310,349 to the same date last year. The stock on hand this evening is 21,587 bags against 14,324 at the same time last year.

Salt—Several cargoes of Liverpool, embracing 24,000 sacks, have been sold during the past week at $1 ℔ sack round.

Whisky—Dull with sales of barely 800 bbls at 20½@21c and 22@22c for good to extra rectified and 21c ℔ gallon for raw.

Potatoes—Sales of Western on the levee at $1 50@1 75 ℔ bbl.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET, April 6, P. M.

Beef Cattle—The market closed this evening with only 29 Western and 50 Texan Beeves. Prices are firmer. We quote Western at $1 and 10c ℔ lb. The receipts of the week included 421 Western and 145 Texan cattle.

Hogs—The market was dull during the week but became lively yesterday under the rule to sell at gross weight, when about 280 head were sold at 6½c ℔ lb gross—receipts of the week 818 head—stock left on sale 100 head.

Sheep—We quote at $3 50@$5 ℔ head—receipts 504 head—stock 340 head.

Mr. Lewis, the Philadelphia officer, returned from Frankfort last evening, having obtained a surrender of the fugitive Smith and the negro boy, from the Governor of this State. Mr. L. will leave with them this morning.

STATISTICS OF SHIPMENTS OF LIVE STOCK.—We present to our weekly readers statistics of the shipments of live stock during the past season from this port. We dare say few have had any conception of this immense trade. The tables were prepared by the firms conducting the stock yards and speak for themselves. Stock raisers and drovers will find them of great value.

STATEMENT OF STOCK SHIPPED FROM DUCKWALL, TROXELL, & CO.'S STOCK-YARD, PORTLAND, KY., FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS.

| When ship'd. | Owners. | Boat. | Mules. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July, 1859. | | | | | | |
| 4 | A. J. Tolbert | M. McLellan | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | Hieronymous, T. & Co. | John Raine | 95 | 10 | .. | .. |
| 6 | W. A. Parsons | John Raine | 105 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | James Pouge | Kentucky | 110 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | S. Thompson | Diana | 53 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | James Harlan | Diana | 71 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Robinson, T., & Co. | Diana | 120 | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | S. Thompson | M. McLellan | 56 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 12 | Charles Lewis | Highflyer | 68 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | Andrew Wilson | Highflyer | 62 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 13 | James Spangler | F. Bullitt | 61 | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | V. McKee | F. Bullitt | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| 13 | A. J. Ward | F. Bullitt | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 13 | Hall & Moss | F. Bullitt | 49 | 11 | .. | .. |
| 15 | J. Hammond | Southerner | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 15 | J. W. Wright | Kentucky | 73 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 15 | Hall & Moss | Fairchild | 140 | 21 | .. | .. |
| 15 | Thomas S. Hays | Fairchild | 90 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 16 | A. H. Montgomery | R. M. Patton | 70 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 18 | Bowles & Bro. | J. Tompkins | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | W. P. Duvall | M. McLellan | 92 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Henry Bisford | Woodford | 51 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Duncan & Cockrell | Woodford | 104 | 10 | .. | .. |
| 20 | John Alexander | Woodford | 66 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 21 | W. F. Harper | Highflyer | 79 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Edger & Bonds | Chancellor | 134 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Daniel Gillen | Chancellor | 62 | 12 | .. | .. |
| 21 | D. Francis | Chancellor | .. | 12 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Otis Robison | Chancellor | 40 | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | Andrew Robison | Chancellor | 10 | 10 | .. | .. |
| 21 | A. L. Dunbar | Chancellor | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| 21 | S. Phillips | Interchange | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 21 | R. L. Shalne | Interchange | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 29 | M. V. Foott | Interchange | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| | | | 1951 | 561 | 4 | .. |
| Aug. | | | | | | |
| 4 | R. Tolbert | J. Tompkins | 60 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 6 | S. Thompson | Gen. Pike | 102 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 6 | S. Thompson | S. Decatur | 65 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 9 | William Stedd | E. A. Ogden | 11 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 12 | J. A. McMullen | Tempest | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | Hieronymous, T. & Co. | J. Tompkins | 65 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 13 | H. B. Tucker | S. Kirkman | 73 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Jas. A. Thompson | J. Tompkins | 105 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 22 | W. D. Goodnight | Gen. Pike | 48 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 22 | J. C. Robison & Co. | E. A. Ogden | 47 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Castle & Keane | E. A. Ogden | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 25 | Hieronymous, T. & Co. | Planter | 116 | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | Alex. Shropshire | Chancellor | 37 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 31 | Isaiah Dent | Ashland | 41 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | | | 775 | 95 | .. | .. |
| Sept. | | | | | | |
| 6 | T. Thompson | E. A. Ogden | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 6 | Capt. Andrews | F. Bullitt | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| 6 | J. W. Street | F. Bullitt | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 6 | J. T. Campbell | F. Bullitt | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 6 | W. Pickett | F. Bullitt | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 6 | T. A. Robb | M. McLellan | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 6 | John McCaffry | John Gault | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 6 | Capt. Goodall | John Gault | 64 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 6 | G. W. Williams | Interchange | .. | 14 | .. | .. |
| 6 | W. T. Harper | Interchange | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 8 | Samuel Johnson | Interchange | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 9 | W. Winston | S. Kirkman | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Charles Whitlow | John Bell | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 13 | W. L. Ditto | M. McLellan | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| 13 | H. B. Tucker | M. McLellan | .. | .. | 10 | 10 |
| 13 | J. W. Metcalf | Admiral | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 13 | J. H. Bell | Champion | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 13 | James Jones | Champion | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 14 | W. H. Wilson | Gen. Pike | .. | 17 | .. | .. |
| 17 | James Crowders | Tempest | 76 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 17 | Robinson, T., & Co. | Tempest | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 18 | William Rockwell | J. Tompkins | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| 18 | Wm. Thompson | J. Tompkins | .. | 9 | .. | .. |
| 21 | W. H. Jones | Gen. Pike | .. | 2 | 10 | 120 |
| 21 | W. H. Miles | S. P. Hibberd | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Mat. F. Wood | S. P. Hibberd | 35 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 21 | T. B. Utterback | S. P. Hibberd | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Mr. Edward | S. P. Hibberd | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 22 | M. Barner | John Gault | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| 22 | Wm. Barr | John Gault | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | W. Brook | John Gault | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 23 | B. Bolton | John Bell | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| 24 | R. Rowns | Chancellor | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Wm. Johnson | Woodford | 42 | 7 | .. | .. |
| 24 | O'Neal & Kirk | Woodford | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 24 | R. P. Rankins | Woodford | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 24 | A. Young | Woodford | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | A. Shaston | Woodford | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | F. Gibbin | Woodford | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | A. W. Johnson | Woodford | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | J. C. Down | Woodford | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Col. Farley | Woodford | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 24 | J. C. Doope | Woodford | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 24 | G. Northington | Woodford | .. | 29 | .. | .. |
| 24 | R. Hammond | Woodford | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 28 | A. V. Bartlett | Magnolia | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 29 | J. Worthington | John Raine | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 29 | Green & Kimberlin | John Raine | .. | 18 | .. | .. |
| 29 | Geo. Keannon | John Raine | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | | | 244 | 271 | 22 | 150 |
| Oct. | | | | | | |
| 6 | T. O. Stone | F. Bullitt | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 6 | J. J. Peake | F. Bullitt | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 8 | Hall & Moss | Baltic | 112 | 14 | .. | .. |
| 8 | Philip Resinger | Baltic | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 10 | P. G. Magruss | J. C. Fremont | .. | 14 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Clinton & Glass | Woodford | 18 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 14 | S. Thompson | Woodford | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 14 | Wm. Pratt | Woodford | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 14 | Geo. McConnell | Woodford | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 14 | G. Hood | Woodford | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 15 | G. W. James | Fairchild | 46 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 15 | Jas. Gilman | Fairchild | .. | 5 | .. | 360 |
| 15 | Thos. S. Hays | Fairchild | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 16 | C. A. Lewis | Chancellor | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 16 | Ostman & Fowler | Chancellor | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 19 | W. Benton | Chancellor | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 19 | John T. Stort | Chancellor | .. | 5 | 45 | .. |
| 19 | D. T. Crabb | Chancellor | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 19 | Porter Marvin | Chancellor | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 20 | J. R. Bryant | John Raine | .. | 1 | 140 | .. |
| 20 | John Raine | John Raine | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 20 | N. B. Parker | John Raine | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 20 | John A. Mackey | John Raine | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 20 | John T. Hoke | John Raine | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Richard Long | John Raine | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 20 | R. V. Brookin | John Raine | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Charles Lewis | John Raine | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 21 | J. T. Worlue | M. McLellan | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 21 | J. R. Shackelford | Nor'n Light | .. | 20 | 15 | .. |
| 21 | C. Taylor | Nor'n Light | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Watkins & Crabb | Nor'n Light | .. | 5 | 10 | 230 |
| 21 | Moody & Ireland | Nor'n Light | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 25 | Mock Lewy | Kentucky | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 25 | W. Croford | Grey Eagle | 25 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 25 | W. Shelton | Grey Eagle | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 25 | J. J. Crenshaw | Grey Eagle | .. | 3 | .. | 140 |
| 25 | R. W. Jenkins | Grey Eagle | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| | | | 249 | 208 | 196 | 884 |
| Nov. | | | | | | |
| 7 | A. Thomas | S. P. Hibberd | 60 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 7 | R. Trombel | S. P. Hibberd | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 7 | J. Walker | Anglo-Saxon | .. | 2 | .. | 201 |
| 11 | Samuel Booker | Tempest | .. | 2 | .. | 190 |
| 12 | Moody & Ireland | Tempest | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 14 | Moody & Thompson | M. McLellan | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 14 | Thos. McGooder | Pacific | 50 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 17 | Har. Thompson | Pacific | .. | 4 | .. | 433 |
| 17 | E. Alexander | Pacific | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 17 | Thos. Morgan | Peytona | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | G. H. Moore | Peytona | .. | 1 | .. | 280 |
| 18 | T. H. Wise | Peytona | .. | 3 | .. | 402 |
| 18 | J. Alexander | Peytona | .. | 3 | .. | 18 |
| 18 | Robert J. Scott | Peytona | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | J. Bailey | Peytona | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 18 | H. McToone | Peytona | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 21 | A. J. Fisher | Baltic | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 21 | H. T. Thomas | Baltic | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 21 | H. W. Cull & Co. | Baltic | 276 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Douglass Lewis | Baltic | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 24 | W. B. Blackburn & Co. | Baltic | 45 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Geo. Gillock | Atlantic | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 24 | H. T. Satterwhite | Atlantic | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Mitchell & Armstrong | Atlantic | .. | .. | .. | 250 |
| 24 | S. Thompson | Atlantic | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 24 | John M. Mitchell | Atlantic | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | J. A. Eastin | Atlantic | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | Mr. Merman | Atlantic | 103 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Jas. Gillman | Fairchild | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | Hieronymous, T. & Co. | Fairchild | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 24 | J. McCoone | Fairchild | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 24 | J. W. Epperson | Montgomery | .. | .. | .. | 151 |
| 24 | Jesse Stephens | Montgomery | 21 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 28 | J. D. Blackwell | Montgomery | 22 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 28 | J. Blackmore | Montgomery | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 28 | S. Johnson | Montgomery | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | W. Smith | Montgomery | 200 | 7 | .. | .. |
| 29 | J. Osborn | Montgomery | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 29 | Dennis Seals | Montgomery | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| | | | 793 | 211 | 292 | 2085 |
| Dec. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mr. Seronke | Diana | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | Mr. Roman | Diana | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | J. Ray | Diana | 40 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1 | Thomas Thorney | Diana | 34 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 3 | J. L. McKee | John Raine | 40 | 1 | .. | 18 |
| 3 | T. C. Wilson | John Raine | 81 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 3 | Isiah Dent | John Raine | 83 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 3 | Alvin Barns | John Raine | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 3 | Linebiculert | John Raine | 30 | .. | .. | 700 |
| 3 | J. R. Roth | John Raine | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Haston & Hodges | Chancellor | 127 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 5 | Hieronymous, T. & Co. | Pacific | 69 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 6 | W. Gillen | Pacific | 10 | 16 | .. | .. |
| 6 | Oakum & Co. | Pacific | 30 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 6 | Mr. Webb | Pacific | .. | .. | .. | 291 |
| 8 | J. Messett | Pacific | .. | 3 | 80 | 340 |
| 8 | T. Downing | Pacific | .. | 2 | .. | 395 |
| 12 | Charles Darsey | Peytona | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | Holt & Skilman | Peytona | 41 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 12 | William Johnson | Peytona | 14 | 12 | .. | .. |
| 12 | Mr. Dawson | Peytona | 53 | 7 | 17 | 175 |
| 12 | William Kendall | Peytona | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 12 | W. Everhart | Peytona | .. | 5 | 27 | .. |
| 13 | William Doherty | Peytona | .. | 57 | .. | .. |
| 13 | F. O. Procythe | Baltic | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 17 | C. D. Barnes | Atlantic | .. | 3 | .. | 12 |
| 17 | Robert A. Scott | Atlantic | 1 | .. | 53 | .. |
| 17 | T. T. Williee | Atlantic | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 17 | William Gray | Atlantic | .. | 3 | .. | 150 |
| 17 | A. M. Middleton | Atlantic | .. | 3 | .. | 254 |
| 17 | Carlin Werth Pitcher | Atlantic | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | Joseph Hart | Diana | 26 | 16 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Charles Dorsey | Diana | 50 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 21 | F. Laudron | Diana | .. | .. | 52 | 400 |
| 21 | R. French | Diana | .. | 11 | .. | .. |
| 22 | J. A. Pamphrey | Diana | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 23 | J. C. Robison | John Raine | .. | 1 | 6 | .. |
| 23 | J. J. Shropshire | John Raine | .. | 1 | 40 | .. |
| 23 | John A. Mackey | John Raine | 53 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 23 | W. R. Velder | John Raine | 52 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 26 | Kean Richards | John Raine | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 27 | A. Thomas | Pacific | 7 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 27 | C. Dorsey | Pacific | .. | 1 | 50 | .. |
| 27 | Edger & Graves | Montgomery | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| 28 | Bands & Stout | Montgomery | 53 | 1 | 16 | .. |
| 28 | Andrew Willson | Chancellor | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 28 | J. Arnold | Chancellor | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 29 | Sharp & Goodwright | R. J. Ward | 125 | 10 | .. | .. |
| 29 | Henry Nickle | R. J. Ward | 71 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 29 | G. Miller | R. J. Ward | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 29 | S. Haines | R. J. Ward | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 29 | Green & Lancaster | Peytona | 73 | 8 | .. | .. |
| 30 | Logan Rayley | Peytona | 32 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 30 | Charles Dorsey | Peytona | .. | 3 | .. | 400 |
| 30 | J. J. McClaskey | Peytona | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 31 | G. Hood | J. K. Bell | 15 | .. | 30 | 140 |
| 31 | H. Wise | J. K. Bell | .. | 1 | 71 | .. |
| 31 | Howard Forgason | J. K. Bell | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | | | 518 | 337 | 549 | 3125 |
| Jan., 1860. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Jesse Stephens | Fan. Bullitt | .. | .. | 136 | .. |
| 1 | Charles Dorsey | Fan. Bullitt | .. | .. | .. | 495 |
| 2 | J. C. Kelley | Highflyer | 100 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 2 | D. Huleson | Highflyer | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 2 | Bailey & Barnett | Atlantic | 50 | 12 | .. | .. |
| 4 | King & Welch | Atlantic | 100 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 4 | Dennis Seals | Atlantic | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 4 | J. F. Hickly | Atlantic | .. | .. | .. | 123 |
| 4 | C. Dorsey | Atlantic | .. | .. | .. | 350 |
| 6 | James Martin | Atlantic | .. | .. | .. | 140 |
| 10 | David Calahan | Woodford | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 10 | A. C. Shropshire | Baltic | 14 | 10 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Thomas S. Hays | Baltic | 16 | 14 | .. | .. |
| 10 | E. Alexander | Baltic | .. | 5 | .. | 16 |
| 10 | Owen Lindley | Baltic | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 10 | William Gray | Baltic | 24 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 12 | S. Johnson | John Raine | 46 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | J. Harper | John Raine | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | James O'Connel | Fairchild | .. | 2 | 27 | .. |
| 12 | Henry Fisher | Fairchild | 9 | 2 | 10 | .. |
| 12 | Charles Dorsey | Fairchild | .. | .. | .. | 380 |
| 12 | Henry Sample | Fairchild | .. | .. | 33 | 150 |
| 13 | A. Tothell | Fairchild | .. | .. | 55 | .. |
| 13 | Henry Smith | Fairchild | .. | .. | 20 | .. |
| 15 | Edger & Graves | Pacific | 41 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 15 | T. C. Williee | Pacific | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | Doherty & Bybee | Pacific | 46 | 13 | .. | .. |
| 15 | F. Dorsey | Pacific | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| 15 | T. J. Ford | Montgomery | 73 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 15 | J. J. Ireland | Montgomery | 63 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | Hall & Moss | Montgomery | 22 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | R. S. Gray | Peytona | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | C. Dorsey | Peytona | .. | .. | .. | 300 |
| 19 | Smith & Co. | Peytona | 39 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 19 | J. F. Calvin | Chancellor | 23 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 20 | James A. Thompson | Chancellor | .. | 2 | 44 | .. |
| 20 | Hieronymous, T. & Co. | Chancellor | 15 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Mr. Castleman | Chancellor | 13 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 20 | J. C. Willison | Chancellor | .. | 2 | .. | 340 |
| 21 | Samuel Booker | Magnolia | 50 | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | W. H. Hendrick | Magnolia | .. | 6 | 20 | 170 |
| 25 | T. E. Willice | Diana | 24 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 25 | Lucas & Davis | Diana | 43 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 25 | Joseph Hart | Diana | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | Kelley & Ambrose | Diana | .. | .. | 100 | .. |
| 25 | Charles Dorsey | Diana | .. | .. | 400 | 347 |
| 25 | Hiram Hawkins | Autocrat | 22 | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | William H. Garnett | Atlantic | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 27 | J. A. Eastin | Baltic | 7 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 27 | Joseph Brinker | Baltic | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 27 | Davis & Dehoney | Baltic | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 27 | S. Reding | Baltic | 57 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 27 | George Smith | Baltic | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | H. C. Cannon | Eunice | .. | .. | 35 | .. |
| 30 | J. L. Martin | Eunice | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 1251 | 188 | 773 | 3271 |
| Feb. | | | | | | |
| 1 | J. Merritt | Fairchild | .. | 1 | 60 | .. |
| 1 | F. Quint | Fairchild | .. | .. | 62 | .. |
| 1 | F. Dorsey | Fairchild | 17 | .. | .. | 300 |
| 1 | J. Torrent | Fairchild | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1 | Robert J. Scott | Fairchild | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 2 | Joseph French | Kentucky | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| 2 | J. H. Satterwhite | Pacific | .. | .. | 10 | .. |
| 2 | J. R. Briggs | Pacific | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 3 | M. C. Benton | Pacific | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| 4 | Henry Vineman | Uncle Sam | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | C. Dorsey | Peytona | .. | .. | 53 | 400 |
| 7 | H. Thomas | Peytona | 21 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 10 | J. M. Shawhan | Atlantic | 26 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 10 | J. L. Johnson | Atlantic | .. | .. | 35 | 457 |
| 10 | T. C. Williee | Atlantic | .. | 3 | 15 | 403 |
| 13 | W. Dorsey | Atlantic | .. | .. | 27 | .. |
| 13 | W. D. Clark | Atlantic | .. | 2 | 10 | .. |
| 13 | W. G. Elkin | Atlantic | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 13 | W. H. Jones | Atlantic | .. | 4 | 10 | .. |
| 13 | T. C. Williee | Magnolia | .. | 2 | .. | 470 |
| 15 | G. W. Oliver | Magnolia | .. | 44 | .. | .. |
| 17 | Leonard Fields | John Raine | .. | 26 | .. | .. |
| 17 | S. N. Docher | John Raine | .. | 39 | .. | .. |
| 17 | Ellas Asher | John Raine | .. | 60 | .. | .. |
| 17 | R. McGee | John Raine | .. | 29 | .. | .. |
| 17 | H. Robison | John Raine | .. | 39 | .. | .. |
| 17 | H. Lions | John Raine | .. | 37 | .. | .. |
| 17 | C. H. Boken | Kentucky | .. | .. | .. | 113 |
| 19 | A. Tarbell | Fairchild | .. | .. | .. | 291 |
| 19 | J. J. Ireland | Pacific | .. | .. | .. | 420 |
| 20 | C. Dorsey | Pacific | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | Mr. Bisford | Montgomery | .. | .. | .. | 80 |
| 22 | Lewis Hartman | Montgomery | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | Dr. Nock | Uncle Sam | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | H. Duncan | Diana | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | Todd & Callony | Diana | .. | .. | 53 | .. |
| | | | 54 | 54 | 624 | 2403 |
| March | | | | | | |
| 4 | William Johnson | John Raine | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Alexander & Cull | John Raine | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Mr. Autebon | Fan. Bullitt | .. | .. | .. | 313 |
| 6 | Odice & Foley | Lancaster | .. | .. | .. | 130 |
| 6 | Mr. Carter | Lancaster | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 6 | J. C. Wallman | Lancaster | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 7 | B. J. Dickision | Fairchild | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | Henry Daniels | Pacific | .. | 16 | 2 | .. |
| 9 | John M. Mitchell | Pacific | .. | .. | 38 | .. |
| 9 | Henry Phillips | Pacific | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | J. H. Bickley | Pacific | .. | .. | .. | 241 |
| 9 | D. W. Cull | Baltic | 63 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | J. G. Thomas | Baltic | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 9 | Mr. Stell | Baltic | .. | 1 | 21 | .. |
| 9 | J. M. Rodock | Baltic | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 11 | G. G. Graves | Peytona | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 12 | M. H. Morrow | Montgomery | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 12 | Mr. Childs | Montgomery | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 13 | W. D. Gorder | Lancaster | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 14 | David Armstrong | Lancaster | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 15 | Mr. Taylor | Uncle Sam | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| 15 | Shockency & Mody | Uncle Sam | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | D. W. Cull | Woodford | 50 | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | J. R. Robison | Chancellor | 36 | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | R. V. Sebree | Kentucky | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| 18 | J. C. Robison | Autocrat | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | 186 | 62 | 98 | 684 |

TOTAL AMOUNT OF STOCK SHIPPED IN NINE MONTHS.

| | Mules. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1955 | 161 | 04 | .. |
| August | 775 | 95 | .. | .. |
| September | 244 | 271 | 22 | 150 |
| October | 249 | 208 | 196 | 884 |
| November | 793 | 211 | 292 | 2085 |
| December | 518 | 337 | 549 | 3125 |
| January | 1231 | 188 | 773 | 3274 |
| February | 54 | 54 | 652 | 2403 |
| March | 186 | 62 | 98 | 684 |
| | 6000 | 1597 | 2586 | 12443 |
| Am't stock shipped in corresponding time last season | 4706 | 873 | 1235 | 6911 |
| Am't stock shipped in corresponding time season before last | 4205 | 631 | 1114 | 7342 |

STATEMENT OF STOCK SHIPPED FROM THE KENTUCKY STOCK-YARD BY PENTON & BUCHANAN, FROM 28TH NOVEMBER, 1859, TO JANUARY 27th, 1860.

| When shipped. | Owners. | Mules. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 1859. | | | | | |
| 26 | Sandford Thompson | .. | 15 | .. | .. |
| 26 | Thomas Bowman | 91 | 59 | .. | .. |
| 30 | Mr. McCrocklin | .. | 13 | 5 | .. |
| 30 | Mr. Bowman | 5 | 11 | .. | .. |
| 30 | Ray & Richardson | 45 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Dec. | | | | | |
| 1 | T. O. Wilson | .. | 19 | .. | .. |
| 1 | Thomas Blunt & Bro. | .. | 13 | .. | .. |
| 5 | H. C. Thornton & Co. | 30 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 5 | W. D. Horton | 115 | 30 | .. | .. |
| 5 | Mr. Miller | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 7 | John Dewson | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| 7 | William Hopkins | .. | .. | 200 | 300 |
| 9 | Mr. Spurgin | 28 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 9 | Mr. Gibson | 35 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | Sam. Everhart | 27 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | Scott Dorson | 50 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 12 | Rob. Doherty | 58 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 12 | Jo. Lail | 50 | 10 | .. | .. |
| 14 | Dan. Proring | .. | .. | .. | 250 |
| 14 | Brown & Brannen | 154 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 14 | C. Willis | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | Mr. Lon | 100 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | B. P. Mahon | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | A. H. Montgomery | 40 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Ray & Richardson | 67 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Crofee & Lawrence | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| 21 | A. C. Collins | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | Ben Sonier | 58 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 22 | J. H. Kirk | 116 | 11 | .. | .. |
| 23 | Moss & Hall | 33 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| 24 | A. S. Gillmore | 1 | 29 | .. | .. |
| 24 | Gab. Salter | 93 | 12 | .. | .. |
| 27 | G. Hood | 17 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jan. 1860. | | | | | |
| 1 | John W. Wright | 92 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1 | John Anderson | 71 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 1 | Henry Lockhart | 51 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 1 | Bowen & Smith | 55 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Curren Hanley | 52 | 7 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Todhunter | 92 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | Scott Doreen | 100 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 10 | W. G. Anderson | 75 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 10 | Sandford Thompson | 25 | 5 | 4 | .. |
| 12 | Mr. Rochester | 24 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 12 | T. W. Edwards | 16 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 15 | Henry Bowman | 55 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 15 | Ray & Richardson | 46 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 18 | Moss & Hall | 230 | 15 | .. | .. |
| 20 | William Hopkins | 112 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Mr. Martin | 55 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Austin Jupe | 45 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 20 | Mr. Leftwick | 55 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 22 | Samuel Booker | .. | .. | .. | 250 |
| 24 | Dan. Herrman | .. | 3 | .. | 98 |
| 26 | Mr. Webb | .. | 5 | 61 | .. |
| 26 | Alexander & Baker | 60 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 27 | Mr. Easterday | 22 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 27 | Muir & Lockhart | 87 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 27 | Mr. Webb | 156 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 29 | G. Smith | 57 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 29 | J. W. Davis | 27 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 29 | J. Brinker | 69 | 3 | .. | .. |

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Geo. W. Baker, of Philadelphia, editor of the Pennsylvanian, was before Mr. Covode's Committee this morning. He testified to holding a clerkship at $1200 salary in the Custom House, but was unable to say how much he performed, how much time during the year was occupied at the office in the building; why his name was not entered in the daily register like the name of other clerks, or how it came to be omitted from the blue book. He admitted being connected with the President by marriage. George Pitt is detained in Philadelphia by indisposition in his family, but will answer the summons on Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Pearson, of New York, appeared to prove that he offered to contract with the Treasury Department, furnishing abundant security, for public stores at 12 per cent. less than they were awarded to Mather and his partners, of Willet's Point, Ft. Snelling, and New Bedford, by which an annual saving of some $30,000 might have been made.

The Committee addressed a letter to Secretary Cobb asking for the contract and all correspondence statements have been received from Charleston by the State Department concerning the recent capture of the Brig J. E. Hossee on the coast of Africa, by the British sloop of war Falcon, under suspicious circumstances which will be immediately sent to Mr. Dallas for the purpose of making a demand for reparation. The alleged facts are substantiated. The cargo of the Brig and previous connection with some of the parties of the Wanderer's slave expedition create misgivings as to her true character.

The Pacific Railroad Committee is vacillating as to the bill to be reported. Yesterday one proposition was made to designate which pass of the mountains it should cross, and another requiring it to run by Salt Lake City. This will be voted down. The Committee assembles to-morrow for final action. Mr. Aldrich, of Minnesota, has steadily advocated the proposition to authorize the construction of three roads, leaving capital to seek the best route. He believes that a bill providing for only one will be defeated; yet he is aiming to secure the best bill possible on the basis determined on by the Committee. The Telegraph Company will accept the bill as amended by the House, though they consider it as hardly fair to limit messages to California to $3.

The Covode Corruption Committee has summoned, or intend to summon, Thurlow Weed, Moses H. Grinnell, Jos. F. Butterworth, Simeon Draper, Richard M. Blatchford, Jno. A. Kennedy, E. D. Morgan, Horace Greeley and Mr. Dana of the Tribune, Isaac Sherman, W. H. Seward, Jno. B. Haskin, H. J. Raymond, Gov. Banks, Simon Cameron, Palmes, Cook, & Co., and W. L. Baring of Minnesota, to step up and tell what they know about Republican expenditures to control elections. This is done at the instance of Gov. Winslow, the Democratic member of the Committee.

The Secretary of War has notified the chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs that he is now ready to recommend the raising of a volunteer regiment for Texas.


## WHEELER & WILSON'S

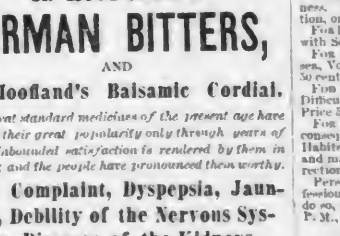
## SEWING MACHINE!

No. 1 Masonic Temple,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WE offer to the public Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machine, at reduced prices, with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side—is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine.

We give full instructions to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, gather, bind, and tuck all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.

Circulars containing testimonials from ladies of the highest standing, East and West, giving prices, &c., will be furnished gratis on application in person or by letter.
may31 deod&weow WM. SUMNER & CO.




## H. HOOFLAND'S
## GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
## Dr. Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial.

*The great standard medicines of the present age have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.*

**Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,**

*And all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.*

*The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long standing*

**Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,**

*and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of*

**Confirmed Consumption.**

*A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe DIARRHEA proceeding from COLD IN THE BOWELS.*

*These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

*In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

CAUTION.—Beware of a spurious article called Hoofland's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get Hoofland's Genuine Bitters, manufactured by C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia. None genuine without the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle.

Sold wholesale by Raymond & Tyler, Wilson, Peter, & Co., Morris & Sons, Robinson & Co., Lindenberger & Co., Springer & Bro., and all druggists.
ja13 deod&weowly

H. B. HOWARD. WM. B. MIDDLETON.

## HOWARD & MIDDLETON,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

**REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,**
PORTABLE ENGINES AND MILLS,
AVERY'S CASTPLOWS, STEEL PLOWS, COTTON SEED PLANTERS,
**GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,**
CEMENT, LIME, SAND,
**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,**
371 & 373 MAIN ST., NEAR THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Louisville, Kentucky.
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CHEMICALS—
Iodine, resublimed;
Iodide Potas;
Do Iron;
Do Mercury, &c.;
Morphine;
Strychnia, &c.; for sale by
a7 d&w3 WILSON, PETER, & CO., 4?? Main st.

## SANFORD'S
## Liver Invigorator,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY OF GUMS, AND has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years, who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure LIVER COMPLAINTS, Billious Attacks, DYSPEPSIA, Chronic Diarrhœa, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, Dysentery, DROPSY, SOUR STOMACH, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, Cholera Morbus, CHOLERA INFANTUM, Flatulence, JAUNDICE, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, and may be used successfully as an ORDINARY FAMILY MEDICINE. It will cure SICK HEADACHE (as thousands can testify) in TWENTY MINUTES, if TWO or THREE Teaspoonfuls are taken at the commencement of attack.

ALL WHO USE IT are GIVING THEIR TESTIMONY in its favor.

**Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.**

**Price One Dollar per Bottle.**

—ALSO—

## SANFORD'S
FAMILY
## Cathartic Pills
COMPOUNDED FROM

*Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any Climate.*

THE FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as DERANGEMENTS of the STOMACH, SLEEPINESS, PAINS in the BACK & LOINS, COSTIVENESS, PAIN & SORENESS OVER THE WHOLE BODY, from Sudden Cold, which frequently, if neglected, ends in a long course of Fever, LOSS OF APPETITE, A Creeping sensation of cold over the body, Restlessness, HEADACHE, OR WEIGHT in the HEAD, ALL INFLAMMATORY DISEASES, WORMS IN CHILDREN or ADULTS, RHEUMATISM, a great PURIFIER of the BLOOD, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose—1 to 3.

**Price Three Dimes.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

Sold by J. J. Wood & Co., Raymond & Tyler, Lindenberger & Co., J. S. Morris & Sons, Robinson & Co., Sutcliff & Preuss, Wilson, Peter, & Co., and Springer & Bro. ja19 deod&weowly

**No. 489 No. 489**
**Market street.**

## MRS. C. SELLIGER,

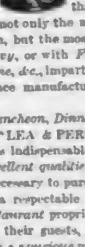
NO. 489 MARKET STREET,
**South side, 2nd door from the corner of Third**

Has just received a full and large stock of Fashionable SPRING and SUMMER

**Millinery Goods,**

Which will be sold low at wholesale and retail.
m20 d&w2m

## LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
## Worcestershire Sauce



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE *"Only Good Sauce,"* *and applicable to* EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN At Madras TO HIS BROTHER At Worcester MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above SAUCE is not only the BEST and most POPULAR CONDIMENT known, but the most *economical*, as a few drops in *Soup, Gravy*, or with *Fish*, hot and cold *Joints, Beef Steak, Game, &c.*, impart an exquisite zest, which *unprincipled* Sauce manufacturers have in vain endeavored to *imitate*.

On the *Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner, or Supper Table*, a cruet containing "LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" is indispensable.

To appreciate the *excellent qualities* of this *delicious* preparation it is only necessary to purchase a small bottle of the *genuine*, of a respectable grocer or dealer as many *Hotel* and *Restaurant* proprietors seldom place the *pure* Sauce before their guests, but substitute a genuine *bottle* filled with a *spurious* mixture.

FOR SALE by *Grocers* and *Fruiterers* everywhere.

**JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,**
405 Broadway, New York,
**Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.**

A Stock always in Store. Also, orders received for direct shipments from England.

*Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.*
feb13 d&wlmly

## HUMPHREYS'
## SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC
## REMEDIES
For the People.

**HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.**

THE undersigned having used PROFESSOR HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use:

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., editor of the Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15—RHEUMATIC PILLS—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammation, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis, and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles, or Catarrh, Headache, or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book | $5 |
| Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain | 4 |
| Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book | 2 |
| Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book | 1 |
| Single numbered boxes, with directions | 25 cents. |
| Single lettered boxes, with directions | 50 cents. |
| Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians | $10 |

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting, Sickness from Riding or motion. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., or by letter.

OUR REMEDY BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire active, efficient agents for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States.

Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold in Louisville CHATFIELD & ROOT, and A. WESTERVELT.
oct21 d&eow&weowlm

**NOTICE.**

IN consequence of the fire, which destroyed to a great extent our store-house and stock of merchandise, we have removed our office to that of Messrs. M. Halbert & Co., one door west of our former place of business, where we may be found at all times. We return our sincere thanks to the Fire and Police Departments of our city for their noble effort to save and protect our property.
ap3 d12&w3 SUTCLIFFE & PREUSS.

## E. W. MACDONALD,

Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of

**Galvanized Iron Refrigerators, Ice-Chests, and Water-Coolers,**

No. 49 Fourth street, between Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GALVANIZED IRON REFRIGERATORS, WITH all the modern Improvements, acknowledged, as a Family Refrigerator, to be unequaled, and to be the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE, AND THE MOST CONVENIENT.

*For Cooling and Preserving Meats, Milk, Fruits, Wines, &c.*, having received commendations of the most distinguished scientific men, and the

FIRST PREMIUM AT EVERY FAIR

Where it has been exhibited. Is for sale wholesale and retail.

THIS REFRIGERATOR IS NO EXPERIMENT! as hundreds will testify. Circulars giving full description, with names of many *gentlemen of the most distinguished scientific reputation*, and well-known citizens of all parts of the United States, corroborating all we have said, will be sent to any address on application.
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## A Word to the Discouraged.

DR. ANDRUS offers, in all cases of Consumption and Nervous Debility, Scrofula, and all Rheumatic, Paralytic, and Mercurial Affections, Diseases of the Hip and Spine, Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., a safe and speedy cure. Female Weakness, Suppression, Irregularities, and all Diseases of the Womb, Strictures in the Urethra, Fistula and Piles, remedied without the use of instruments or bandages. After twenty years of personal and professional experience, he can state that no person in this world can cure these diseases without mineral or vegetable medicine alone. He uses no mineral medicine; his remedies are a luxury for all (the sick or well), and enable the most debilitated to enjoy as great a portion of health, while taking medicine, as at any period of their lives. Dr. Andrus, the great, the principal inventor and founder of new ideas in the practice of medicine. He will wager five thousand dollars, for the benefit of the Charity Hospital, that he can meet with more success in Chronic Diseases than any person in Louisiana. He can be consulted by letter by addressing Dr. HENRY ANDRUS, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Medicine will be forwarded by mail (free of charge), for a trial, to any postoffice in the Union. apl1 d4

LEMON SIRUP—A very superior article for sale by
a7 d&w3 WILSON, PETER, & CO., 4?? Main st.

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IN SENDING FOR BOOKS,

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*An order for Ten Books*, and upwards, should be sent by Express, if possible, as it is cheaper than by Mail, unless at a great distance.

*When Books* are ordered by Express, the money required to prepay postage need not be sent, as the freight can be paid upon receipt of the Books, by the parties ordering them.

*All Money*, if convenient, should be sent in the form of a draft, payable to the order of G. G. EVANS, as it is the safest plan.

MONEY MAY BE SENT AT OUR RISK,

Provided it is enclosed in presence of the postmaster, properly sealed, and witnessed by a respectable and responsible person, and registered according to law.

AGENTS WANTED,

To whom greater inducements than ever are offered.

*Any person*, either male or female, who is desirous of engaging in an

HONORABLE AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT,

Requiring but little time and no outlay of money, and by which they can obtain, gratis,

A VALUABLE LIBRARY,
A FINE GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN,
A HANDSOME SERVICE OF PLATE,
A SPLENDID SET OF JEWELRY,

Or any of the choice articles enumerated in the List of Gifts, can do so by acting as an agent for this establishment.

*Any person*, in any part of the country, can be an agent, simply by forming a club, sending the list of books, and remitting the amount of money required for the same.

SEND FOR A CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,

Which will be sent, gratis, to any person who will send for it, and which contains a complete list of Books, Gifts, and all the desired information relative to agencies and the formation of clubs.

*Now is the time*, as we are determined to maintain the reputation and character that has already been bestowed upon this establishment.

And, to insure prompt attention and honorable dealing, address all orders to

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Publisher and Originator of the Gift-book Enterprise,
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## THE GREAT
## SOUTHERN REMEDIES.
**DR. JOHN BULL'S**
**Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry.**

For the complete Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PAINS IN THE SIDE AND BREAST, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND CONSUMPTION,

Is rapidly advancing in the estimation of the public. It is no empirical nostrum, *its component principles are made known to the entire medical faculty*. It is prepared accurately from the recipe of an experienced and talented physician, and has proved itself to be the greatest remedy for all diseases of the Lungs ever discovered, and wherever it has been introduced it has made cures which are perfectly astonishing. It is bound to supersede every other Cough Medicine before the public. Testimonials are daily being sent in to the proprietor, of cures effected even after physicians had abandoned every hope. A *single trial* will convince the most incredulous of its efficacy in curing that class of diseases for which it is designed. Why is it that so many die every year of Consumption, or some other disease of the Lungs? Because they neglect its sure forerunner—a "*simple cold*,"—which might be easily cured by the prompt use of a single bottle of Dr. John Bull's "Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry." We say, therefore, Try it, by all means. If this does not cure you, nothing can.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S
## Fluid Extract of
## SARSAPARILLA.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY HAS ALREADY carried happiness to the hearts of thousands, and is daily giving more consolation to the afflicted than could be afforded by all the wealth in the mines of California and the world combined. It is put up in full quart bottles, and contains the strength of six times as much pure Honduras Sarsaparilla as any similar preparation made in America.

**Price $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.**

It has been a well-established fact for years past that Sarsaparilla, when pure and properly prepared, is the only true Panacea for all diseases originating from an impure state of the Blood, the use of Mercury, Intoxicating Drinks, Evil Habits in Youth, Barrenness, etc.

We boldly assert that JOHN BULL'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is the only Preparation before the public that is prepared on strictly scientific principles and of uniform strength. The Sarsaparilla is purchased without regard to price, every pound, before being used, is subjected to the strictest chemical tests, and its genuineness ascertained before being used.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA also contains the virtues of several other Medicinal Roots, together forming the best Compound and producing the greatest Curative Agent known to the world.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S
## Vegetable
## WORM DESTROYER!

Is a remedy alike pleasant and effectual for the evil. There is not the least difficulty in getting children to take the medicine. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops, and will be eaten with avidity by children of all ages. It destroys and expels worms more effectually than any remedy now in use, while at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S
## King of Pain Killers

Is a new AMERICAN REMEDY, and is an effectual and speedy cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, CRAMPS, COLIC, SORES, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, CANCERS, TUMORS, HEADACHE and TOOTHACHE, and all other aches that flesh is heir to.

The above Preparations can be procured from druggists and country stores everywhere.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Principal office Louisville, Ky.
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J. M. ROBINSON. O. T. SUTFIELD. R. F. K.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
## French, Italian, & India Silks
**BRITISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN FANCY DRY GOODS,**
**446 Main street, Louisville, Kentucky.**

OUR stock for the present Spring trade will be found to embrace, in extent and variety, the most complete assortment of any stock of FANCY DRY GOODS ever offered to the trade of Louisville, to which we particularly invite the attention of merchants visiting this market. f20 d&w6m

## LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
**Cor. of Ninth and Jefferson streets,**
**LOUISVILLE, KY.**
**MILLER, WINGATE, & CO., Proprietors,**
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
## The Celebrated Kentucky Harvester
A COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER..........PRICE $150.
**THE KENTUCKY CLIPPER,**
A MOWER ONLY..........PRICE $100.
**EXCELSIOR ENDLESS CHAIN SINGLE HORSE POWER & OVERSHOT THRESHER**
With Vibrating Separator.

Threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat, or twice as many Oats, per day, without changing horses, by a change—nearly double the quantity may be threshed..........PRICE $140.

**EXCELSIOR ENDLESS CHAIN DOUBLE HORSE POWER & OVERSHOT THRESHER**
With Vibrating Separator.

Does double the work of the Single Machine, and is adapted to the wants of large and medium grain growers. PRICE $180.

**Two Horse Lever Powers and Threshers.**

This Machine will thresh from 150 to 250 bushels of wheat per day, or 300 to 500 bushels oats..........PRICE $135.

**Four Horse Lever Powers and Threshers**
WITH WROUGHT IRON CYLINDERS..........PRICE $140.
**Moffitt's Patent Threshers & Separators,**
WITH 6, 8, AND 10 HORSE POWERS.
**PAGE'S PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,**
Either Single or Double, with any size saws wanted.

For a full description of any of the above Machines, with cuts representing them, we refer to our circulars, which will be promptly forwarded on application to us or any of our agents.

**MILLER, WINGATE, & CO.,**
apl1 w3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

**Important to the World.**

THE DRUNKARD has been saved from death, and his family saved from degradation. NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, and DELIRIUM TREMENS have all been cured by that truly important remedy, URBAN'S INEBRIATE'S HOPE.

It is carefully prepared by RAYMOND & TYLER and sold wholesale and retail at their medical depot, No. 74 Fourth street. Orders by mail will be filled postage free. Single package $1 00, or four packages for $3. A liberal discount to merchants.
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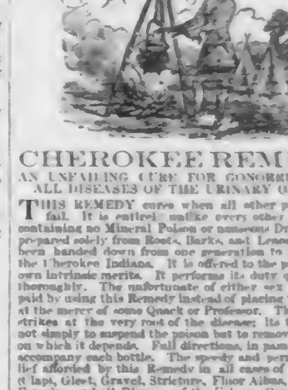

## CHEROKEE REMEDY
AN UNFAILING CURE FOR GONORRHEA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

THIS REMEDY cures when all other preparations fail. It is entirely unlike every other compound, containing no Mineral Poison or nauseous Drug, as it is prepared solely from Roots, Barks, and Leaves, and has been handed down from one generation to another by the Cherokee Indians. It is offered to the public on its own intrinsic merits. It performs its duty quickly and thoroughly. The unfortunate of either sex will be repaid by using this Remedy instead of placing themselves at the mercy of some Quack or Professor. This Remedy strikes at the very root of the disease; its tendency is not simply to suspend the poison but to remove the cause on which it depends. Full directions, in pamphlet form, accompany each bottle. The speedy and permanent relief afforded by this Remedy in all cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Gravel, Stricture, Fluor Albus, Whites in Females, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs has astonished the most scientific men of the age. This Remedy not only eradicates all poisons from the system but invigorates the whole system.

It does not affect the breath or interfere with any class of business or require any deviation from the usual diet.

It requires no assistance from other medicine.

And what enhances its value is the entire absence of all nauseous taste, being a pleasant and delicious Sirup.

**Price $2 per Bottle.**
POTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors,
St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Louisville by Wilson, Peter, & Co., Raymond & Tyler, and all the retail druggists.

For sale by all druggists.
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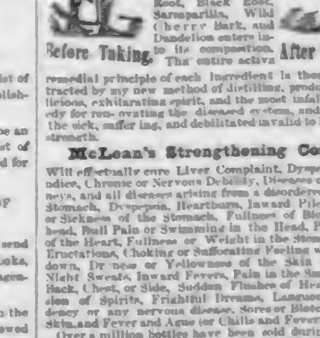
**DR. J. H. McLEAN'S**
## Strengthening Cordial
**AND BLOOD PURIFIER.**
THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD,
and the most
DELICIOUS AND
DELIGHTFUL
**CORDIAL**
*EVER TAKEN.*




It is strictly a scientific and Vegetable Compound, procured by the distillation of roots, herbs, and bark—Yellow Dock, Blood Root, Black Root, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry Bark, and Dandelion enters into its composition. The entire active remedial principle of each ingredient is thoroughly extracted by my new method of distilling, producing a delicious, exhilarating spirit, and the most infallible remedy for renovating the diseased system, and restoring the sick, suffering, and debilitated invalid to health and strength.

**McLean's Strengthening Cordial**

Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sickness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood to the head, Dull Pain or Swimming in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choking or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest, or Side, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Depression of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency or any nervous disease, Sores or Blotches on the Skin, and Fever and Ague or Chills and Fever.

Over a million bottles have been sold during the last six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from Weakness or Debility when McLEAN'S STRENGTHENING CORDIAL will cure you?

No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking this Cordial in the diseased, debilitated, and shattered nervous system, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to its pristine health and vigor.

MARRIED PERSONS, or others, conscious of inability, from whatever cause, will find McLean's Strengthening Cordial a thorough regenerator of the system; and all who may have injured themselves by improper indulgences will find in this Cordial a certain and speedy remedy.

TO THE LADIES.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Whites, Obstructed or Difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine or Involuntary Discharge thereof, Falling of the Womb, Giddiness, Fainting, and all diseases incident to Females.

There is no mistake about it. Suffer no longer. Take it according to directions. It will stimulate, strengthen, and invigorate you and cause the bloom of health to mount your cheek again. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.—If your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted, McLean's Cordial will make them healthy, fat, and robust. Delay not a moment; try it, and you will be convinced. It is delicious to take.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some bitter or sarsaparilla trash, which they can buy cheap, by saying it is just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease. It is put up in large bottles. Price only $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

J. H. McLEAN,
Sole Proprietor of this Cordial; also McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. Principal Depot on the corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo. jan1 eod&weowly

**COACHES.**

SIX-SEAT Rockaways;
Four-Seat Rockaways;
Slide-Seat Buggies;
Shifting-Top Buggies;
Trotting Buggies;
Sulkies, &c., &c.

A fine assortment for sale cheap at
BURR, HAIGHT, & WHEELER'S,
m19 deod&weow2m Op. Galt House, Louisville, Ky.

**Copartnership.**

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of L. F. STONE & CO. for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in CARRIAGES, HARNESS, AND CARRIAGE-MAKERS' GOODS, said copartnership to date from the 15th day of February, 1860, and to be conducted at the old stand of L. F. Stone, No. 499 Main street.

L. F. STONE,
JOS. H. PARDEE,
ALBERT MINER,
STEPHEN M. WIER.

Louisville, March 1, 1860.
m3 eod&weow3m

**Useful Invention for Married People.**

For particulars, send stamp to
DR. HIRSCHFIELD, Surgeon & Accoucher,
438 Broadway, New York.

Dr. H. having had a long experience in European hospitals, and having given special attention for the past fourteen years to the treatment of diseases of the procreative organs of both sexes, can be consulted with confidence personally or by letter. m16 w3m

## Nurserymen & Florists'
DIRECTORY OF
## LOUISVILLE AND VICINITY.

ALLEN'S NURSERY.
W. ALLEN..........P. O.—Jeffersontown.
MOUNT OLIVE NURSERY.
J. W. FRYER..P. O.—Fern Creek, Jefferson co., Ky.
CEDAR CREEK NURSERY.
J. JOHNSON & SON..........P. O.—Cedar Creek.
FERN CREEK NURSERY.
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CAREY, PETER, & CARY..........P. O.—Louisville.
EVERGREEN NURSERIES.
HOBBS, WALKER, & CO..........P. O.—O'Bannon's.
ja25 w1f

**THE SOUTH DEFENDED.**

BEING a calm review of the question which will necessarily exercise an important bearing in the coming political struggle, well worthy the careful perusal of all who will be called upon to discuss the merits and demerits of

"THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION."

## THE FACTS;
OR,
AT WHOSE DOOR DOES THE SIN (?) LIE?
Who Profits by Slave Labor?
Who Initiated the Slave Trade?
What have the Philanthropists done?

**THESE QUESTIONS ANSWERED.**
BY GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.
1 volume 12mo..........Price 25 cents.

The author of this little volume, evidently disgusted with the misrepresentations of English writers and American Abolitionists, has replied in an off-hand way to the above questions. His propositions are boldly stated and strongly urged.

This timely book will be "nuts" to the South, but "p'raisonous" to the Abolitionists.

The above book sent by mail on receipt of the price. Trade supplied by PERRY & WARREN,
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**Violin Music—A New Collection.**

ONE hundred beautiful Melodies for the Violin, selected from all the best Operas. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

**Published by Oliver Ditson & Co.,**
apl1 w1 277 Washington street Boston.

**NOTICE.**

COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY,
PADUCAH, March 22, 1860.

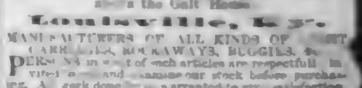
BY order of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the Annual Election for Directors for this Bank and Branches will be held on the 7th day of May next, in the Town of Paducah, at the Directors' Room of the Bank, being the 1st Monday in May. Stockholders will please attend in person or by proxy.
a? d&w&w3m J. L. DALLAM, Cashier.

**PATENT OIL GREASE.**

FOR LUBRICATING AXLES, MILL-GEAR, AND Heavy Bearings, a good and cheap article, for sale by WILSON, PETER, & CO.
a7 d&w3

**Wanted.**

A PARTNER, with from $8,000 to $10,000 cash capital, to take an interest in an established business, doing a good trade, principally for cash. The advantage of capital is wanted to extend the business. A man of good business habits and unexceptionable character may address, with real signature, A. B. D., Louisville Post-office.



**Kentucky Carriage Factory.**
**BAKER & KUBEL,**

Nos. 644 and 650 Main st., north side, 2 squares above the Galt House.

**Louisville, Ky.**

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c.

PERSONS in want of such articles are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All work done by us warranted to give satisfaction. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing of all kinds done.

## LUNAR LIGHT!

The cheapest, best, and most brilliant artificial light in the world. It gives a light equal to six candles.

## COAL OIL LAMPS,

all of the most improved Burners—come at 30 cents each.

**LARD OIL AND FLUID LAMPS.**

The undersigned are exclusive agents in this city for the sale of the Breckinridge Coal Oil (now the best made), also for the Lunar Oil. All kinds of Burning Oils and Burning Fluids for sale wholesale and retail at No. 75 Fourth st., near National Hotel. County Rights for the Lunar Light for sale.
d13 wtf&d HARDY & BEATTY.

## AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

A COMPOUND Remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,**
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

**Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.**

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac, in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by R. A. Robinson & Co., and Sutcliffe & Hughes, Louisville, Ky.; Bramlette & Co., Barnard & Co. [illegible]

## Old and Young
**AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,**
VIZ: THAT
**Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative**

WILL restore, permanently, the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any reasonable age. Perfectly restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men, and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following and judge:

PROFESSOR & THALBERG, PIANIST,

says, on his arrival in the United States, he was rapidly becoming gray, but on applying Wood's Hair Restorative his hair soon recovered its original hue.

CHARLES CARDEW, 11 NASSAU ST., N. Y.,

says the gray hairs on his wife's head were, after a few week's trial, turned into a dark brown, at the same time beautiful and thickened the hair.

A. C. RAYMOND, BATH, MAINE,

says he is now only 50 years old, and his hair and whiskers were two-thirds gray, but by the use of two bottles of Restorative the gray hairs have disappeared, both on his head and face, and is more soft and glossy than it was twenty-five years previous. His wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

FINLEY JOHNSON, ESQ., N. O.,

says that he lost his hair in the yellow fever, in 1854. He used Wood's Hair Restorative, and his hair is now thick and glossy.

S. M. MIDDLETON, LIVINGSTON, ALA.,

says the Restorative has done much good in that part of the country. He used it and [illegible]

[illegible] has seen Wood's Hair Restorative used in hundreds of cases, and never knew it to fail in accomplishing all it professes to do.

A. J. ALDEN, McLANESBORO, ILL.,

says he had the scald-head eight years, and was bald, but by the liberal use of Wood's Hair Restorative, he now has a fine glossy head of hair.

Sold by O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Missouri, and by all Druggists, and sold by Sutcliffe & Hughes' Liver Invigorator and Sands' Sarsaparilla.

For sale by Wilson, Peter, & Co., Sutcliffe & Preuss, J. S. Morris & Sons, Robinson & Co., Lindenberger & Co., Raymond & Tyler, Springer & Bro., and all druggists.
f13 deod&weowlm

**Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.**

*Just Published,*

ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness, and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, and Mental and Physical Incapacity.

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
*Author of the "Green Book," &c.*

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York. Post Box 4586.

## BOLTING CLOTH DEPOT
ESTABLISHED 1828.
**JOHN R. PLATT,**
**No. 79 Murray Street, New York,**
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
**NEW ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH**
From the Manufactories of
**HENRY DOOMER AND DUFOUR & CO.**

Orders forwarded to all parts of the United States and Canada by express.

KEARSLEY CARTER. JAMES [illegible]

## CARTER & BUCHANAN,
(Successors to Peter & [illegible])
DEALERS IN
**Garden and Grass Seeds**
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Agricultural Implements,**
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PAINTS [illegible]

4

# WEEKLY JOURNAL.

OUR ENLARGEMENT.—The Journal is presented to its readers in an enlarged form, both in width and length, which will add about six columns to its dimensions, and make an increase of one-sixth of its former size. We feel confident that this will enable us to meet the constantly increasing demands of the rapidly advancing business of Louisville, and at the same time allow us to present more variety of editorial and selected matter. We will not disguise the pleasure we feel at the necessity of this enlargement, but we trust our sincerity will be believed when we assert that the indications afforded by that necessity of the growing importance of our city and the prosperity of all its branches of industry are the source of the most joyful and proud emotions. The attainment of that position which must be the aim of every newspaper publisher's ambition is aided in its flood-tide of success by the influences of business, and it becomes the editor's duty to guard against a reflux, and make the mercantile and industrial interests committed to his charge.

Like to the Pontic sea,
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps right on
To the Propontic and the Hellespont.

THE SUGAR SUPPLY.—At a meeting of an association recently held in Liverpool, it was stated from official returns, that prior to 1834 the average export of sugar from Jamaica to England was sixty-seven thousand tons, and now it hardly reached thirty thousand tons. In Cuba the exports for the same period, from Havana and Matanzas only, had increased from eighty-two thousand to two hundred and forty thousand tons, and from Brazil the exports for the same period had augmented from sixty-three thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand tons. Hayti, which formerly exported a large quantity, now exports none, and imports a small quantity for its own consumption. The supply from Mauritius and the East Indies is slowly increasing.

A MAN KILLED BY HIS SON.—Abel Potter, a farmer in easy circumstances, and about 70 years old, was shot on Friday at his residence in Greenfield, Mass., by his son, Philander F. Potter. The son had claimed a large sum as due him for labor and threatened to kill his father if it was not paid. After dinner the father laid down to sleep and the son loaded a pistol and a double-barreled gun and fired four times through the window and door, the last shot taking effect in the father's side and producing a wound that must result in a speedy death. The son attempted to escape but was arrested within half a mile of home.

☞The trial of the Kaye steam fire engine took place at Pittsburg on Saturday last. Steam was raised and the engine commenced throwing water in the space of nine minutes. The water was thrown through a 1¼-inch nozzle. The weight of the engine is 4,000 lbs. She was drawn to the wharf by twenty-five men with ease. At a pressure of 25 lbs to the inch she threw a stream horizontally a distance of 2?? feet. She raised steam inside of five minutes to 60 lbs. and is capable of raising it to ?? lbs.

☞Dr Hayes' new Artic expedition has received over $1?,000 in contributions, and the Geographical Society is appealing for further aid on the ground that, if successful, it will solve the great geographical question in reference to the existence of an open Polar Sea, which is denied by many European savans, but maintained by all the scientific men in our country; will throw important light upon the science of alluvian magnetism and meteorology, and upon the Aurora Borealis.

☞It will be seen from a dispatch that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has discharged T. B. Sanborn who was arrested at Boston on a warrant issued from the U. S. Senate by a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms from that body, because he declined to appear before the Harpers Ferry Committee. He was brought before the Supreme Court by a writ of habeas corpus and discharged on the ground that the Sergeant-at-Arms cannot appoint a deputy out of the District of Columbia.

☞The Springfield Republican says at least $5,000 were raised in Massachusetts and taken to Connecticut last week to purchase votes for the Democratic ticket. Either the retail price of the article was too high, or the Republicans bought up by wholesale.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

BELL'S TAVERN, BARREN CO., March 26.

A journey from New York, made bright and brief, by the most charming *compagnons du voyage*, a short sojourn in Louisville at the National Hotel where rare hospitalities are dispensed with true kindness and generosity; and then we came, by rail, one soft May-like day (March though it was) to this rural hotel, so long and popularly known as "Bell's Tavern." Where is the visitor to the Mammoth Cave who has not pleasant memories of his sojourn here, *en route* to the world's wonder? Aromatic coffee, golden cream, fresh butter, new-laid eggs, "peaches and honey," nectar known to mortals, who, that has tasted these tempting creature comforts at "Bell's Tavern," does not vote it the provincial hotel *par excellence*? And how many of the gifted and brave and fair of the land have sojourned here? The "register" for many years past is filled with names of celebrities far and near. What a sad pleasure I felt in looking over this dark old volume—now reading the name of some gifted spirit across the ocean; then that of some young girl who years ago reigned queen of the room, the name gracefully inscribed by her own fair hand; and now a grave grandmother; the names of others as beautiful and loved, who have long since gone to rest, and left their memories embalmed in true hearts.

Of course whoever visits the Mammoth Cave the coming summer, will linger here, perhaps briefly, but will depart regretfully. Then we (I use the royal plural, for I am already so thoroughly domesticated I imagine myself quite identified with the interests and honors of the "house") have a cave of our own. The "Diamond Cave," a delightful fifteen-minutes drive from the inn—and what a glorious compensation after the drive! Beautiful as the creation of any Aladdin could be! Halls and towers and groves, all glittering with diamonds; roses and lilies and tropical magnolias sparkling with diamond-dew. But I do think the Diamond Cave deserves the tribute of a separate letter—so "Dora's" friends may have that pleasure (?) to anticipate.

I should like to introduce my friends, who may loiter here, the coming days, to "Uncle Jim," the centenarian, the real old Virginia gentleman—servant. What wonderful stories of the olden times he can tell—of Washington, of Jackson, of Henry Clay; and not less interesting of his beloved master, who sleeps quietly under the shadow of a willow tree; of the younger members of the gifted family, he so long served; of his own early life; of his "companion, who died years ago, so calmly and sweetly, 'looking as peaceful as a lamb.'" I was not a bit ashamed of the sympathetic tears that filled my own eyes, as "Uncle Jim sorrowfully and dreamily recalled the memories of his early years. Faithful old servant, when the body grows cold in death and the honest soul goes to join its "companion" in spirit-land, may he lie down by the honored master's side, and may the violets bloom on his grave!

In spite of bleak March winds, and a killing frost, now and then, we consider the Spring fairly inaugurated in the country. The daffodils blossom goldenly in the sunny, old-fashioned garden, that lies to the south of the house; the green leaves of the lilac are budding out, exhaling a sweet strawberry-fragrance, to herald the beautiful flowers that are soon coming; the delicate purple bells peep up from dense beds of emerald myrtle. On a soft morning some impatient little bird mistakes, and gives us a choice *morceau* from an opera that will enchant us some dreamy Summer day; the forest streams, so long ice-bound, sparkle and murmur in the sun-light.

"As if they dreamed of June,
And whispered in their dreams."

What a delight is a walk in the "woods" these charming days! The sky blue, the sun all radiant, the air deliciously exhilarating. What treasures we glean as we wander along; now, a cluster of pale anemones; now a tiny carpet of richest moss; a bunch of azure violets; a branch of sweet-scented cedar; a waving bit of fern; with here and there a deep-tinted blossom that whispers of the tropics.

When nature is not softly wooing, and we must forego a walk, a drive, or an excursion to the Diamond Cave, our in-door pleasures are compensatory. Conversation with charming people; a game of chess; the last new books (*Prentice-ana* of course to flavor the whole); and, not least, the arrival of the cars. When the noon train arrives, what excitement!—it is the event of the day. How eagerly we watch for a familiar face, and what a genuinely welcome smile we give to the new-comer! (Dear, noble young cousins from Bowlinggreen! we shall not soon forget the bright eyes and handsome faces, the sweet, genial manner, the manly, true hearts, that made last week, ..., a consecrated time—days to be marked with a white stone.)

With the first sultry breath of summer, I imagine city people will not forget, in their exodus, this sweet spot of refuge. How could it be otherwise, with three such contiguous attractions—the Mammoth Cave, the Diamond Cave, and Bell's Tavern?

Radiant noon!

"The sun sits high in his meridian tower."

The cars are in sight. I must throw aside my pen. It is pleasant to gossip with the pen, but pleasanter sometimes to gossip orally. Adieu.

DORA.

THE TELEGRAPH IN BATTLE.—It has been several times stated that lines of electric telegraph were laid during the progress of the battle at Solferino, and used to transmit orders from head-quarters to the generals of division. The New York Times explodes this statement on the authority of the official report of the director of the telegraphic service in the Franco-Italian war, M. Clement Lair. The following abstract of the report will be read with interest:

In his report of the operations of his department, dated November 20, M. Lair gives an account of its organization. He left Paris May 16, with 5 inspectors, 4 station directors, 12 station agents, and 28 overseers, and on the 22d joined the headquarters at Alexandria. About 5,000 light posts were procured, with 5,000 kilogrammes of wire and all other materials needed—the Morse system being used. The force was organized in three brigades, two of which took charge of the construction department, and the third the working of the lines.

From the 21st of May to the 6th of July, the day on which the armistice was signed, they constructed over 400 kilometres of telegraph line, and opened 35 stations, which constantly, with some slight interruptions, secured to the Emperor and his headquarters communication *with France*, and often with the Marshals commanding corps of the army, and which, at the same time, performed the service of the King of Sardinia and his head-quarters. The list of stations is given, with the date at which each was opened. At Cavriana the station was opened June 25, four days after the battle; at Volta the 29th, and at Valleggio on the 3d of July. Oftentimes, says M. Lair, the inspectors, pushing their lines even beyond the advanced guard of the army, have been able to send important advices concerning the positions and movements of the enemy.

*Important Arrest.*—United States Marshal Johnson, on Saturday last, arrested at Alliance, Amos Burden, a lawyer of that place, on the charge of obtaining Bounty Land Warrants by false and forged papers. This man for several years has been acting as attorney for claimants of bounty lands and pensions, and has doubtless frequently defrauded the Government by means of false witnesses as well as false claimants. We understand Marshal Johnson has for some months been aware of the character of his transactions, and has only postponed his arrest until he had a ... on him.—*Cleveland Dem.*

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Express.]

BLACK MATT; OR, HOW A SLAVE SOLD HIS OWN MASTER.—Matthew Hobson (generally called "Black Matt, on account of the darkness of his complexion) was well known among the inhabitants of the seaboard of Virginia, some years ago, as a slave dealer, and an accomplished "speculator" of bad flesh. He once purchased a bright mulatto by the name of Sam, at a very low price, on account of his numerous bad qualities, such as thieving, lying, and drunkenness. Sam was intelligent, with all his faults—could read and write, and ape the airs of a most polished gentleman. He was so far removed, too, from his pure African, that he could scarcely be distinguished from a white man. On his becoming the property of the slave dealer, he received several severe *admonitions*, in order that he might have a foretaste of the temper of his master. Secretly he vowed vengeance for these *striking* proofs of Matt's affection, and in a short time an opportunity offered to gratify his vengeance.

Matt made up his gang, and shipped them at Norfolk. The barque arrived safely at New Orleans, and was brought to the wharf. In order that Sam might bring a good price, he was togged off in fine clothes—calf-skin boots, and a silk hat, and kid gloves. Matt thought by this external show to realize at least $600 for the mulatto, as the body servant of some rich planter. Sam was consequently allowed to go on shore in order to show himself off. He proceeded to the Alhambra, and there strutted along among the best of them. Hearing a portly gentleman remark that he wished to purchase a good body servant, he went up to him, and, with an independent swagger, said:

"My dear sir, I have got just the boy that will suit you."

"Ha!" rejoined the planter, "I am glad to hear you say so, for I have been looking for one for several days. What do you ask for him?"

"Nine hundred dollars," replied Sam, "and cheap as dirt at that. He has every quality—can shave, dress hair, brush boots, and is besides polished in his manners. I could have got fifteen hundred dollars for him, but for one fault."

"Ha!" ejaculated the planter, "and pray what kind of a fault is that?"

"Why, sir, a ridiculous one. He imagines himself a white man."

"A white man!" exclaimed the planter, laughing, "that is a funny conceit, indeed; but I can soon cure him of that—I've had considerable experience in training and managing gentlemen of color."

"Oh, sir!" continued Sam, "there is but little doubt that he can be cured—though you may find some trouble at first."

"Well, sir, you appear to be a gentleman," said the planter, who was rather too anxious and confiding. "I will take him on your recommendation. Where is he now?"

"On board the barque—yonder at the wharf; you can see him at any moment," replied Sam.

"Good!" exclaimed the planter; "I am much pleased with your honesty and candor, and in order to save time—here are nine hundred dollars—please to give me a bill of sale."

Sam got the clerk to draw up a bill of sale, signed the name of Samuel Hopkins, pocketed the money, and told the planter to ask the captain for Black Matt; he would himself be on board as soon as he had closed a bargain with another gentleman who was desirous of purchasing one of his field hands.

The pursy planter made his way to the barque, and demanded of the captain to see the boy Black Matt. The officer pointed to Matthew Hobson, who sat on the quarter deck, smoking his cigar and superintending the debarkation of his slaves.

"Are you Black Matt, my fine fellow?" asked the planter, addressing the slave merchant.

"Folks call me so at hum," was the reply; "but sure my name is Matthew Hobson. What do you want?"

"I'll tell you, Matt, what I want. I want you. You're a likely looking fellow, and will just suit me."

"Look'ye here, stranger," said Matt, firing up, "maybe you don't know who you are speaking to?"

"Yes I do, though—you're my property; I bought you of your master, Samuel Hopkins, just now, and"—

"You bought me!" exclaimed Matt, standing up at full length before the planter. "Hell and the devil, sir—I'm a white man!"

"Come, come, now," calmly said the man, "it won't do—I know you—you can't humbug me with your conceits—I'll whip it out of you, sir—I'll teach you"—

Here Matt drew back and aimed a blow at the ruddy nose of the planter, who seized him by the throat, and bellowed for the police. An officer happened to be on the levee—he, at the instance of the planter, seized the refractory *slave* and bore him to the calaboose, where he remained until evidence could be procured identifying him as a free-born white citizen of the United States.

Sam, in the meantime, got on board a ship that was just weighing anchor for an European port, and never has been heard of since. Thus has the rascal had his revenge—Matt lost his slave, and the "green" fat gentleman his money.

THE PILLORY IN JAPAN.—We had been at work about three hours, when the landlord came in to tell us that a woman had been convicted, but as the complainant had recovered his money her punishment was but light, and it was going to take place in front of the hotel. A couple of thick mats were placed for us in the verandah, upon which we could stand and see over the heads of the crowd and watch the proceedings of the officials upon whom it devolved to carry out the sentence. The woman's countenance was calm—so calm and composed that it seemed to me that she must either have received a lighter sentence than she expected, or else she was stupefied by terror. A square, solid, block of wood was first laid upon the ground, in the center of which a post about six or seven feet high was fixed, having a piece of board a few inches square nailed on the top of it.

One of the officials then removed the woman's clothes, to her head; after which she was compelled to mount a ladder to the top of the post, and take her seat upon it. The ladder being then removed, the next thing done was to nail a paper to the post, inscribed in Japanese characters, stating the nature of her offence, and the punishment allotted to her, and by whom, and winding up with the sentence, "That which is stolen profiteth not."

She was then left to the butt of the obscene jests of the mob for three hours, during which she was compelled by her sentence to remain in this position. There was no attempt at violence—no throwing dirt at her, and perhaps, under other circumstances, the punishment might not have seen so severe, but under the burning rays of the sun, which was then shining, her sufferings were dreadful.

They fell on her bare head and body until the latter was of a deep red color, and she was only saved from sudden death by keeping her hands pressed upon her head to shield it in some measure from the intense heat. Her screams were heart-rending, and the manner in which she writhed her body led me to expect every instant to see her fall to the ground. By this time the mob, finding the heat too great to bear, had for the most part dispersed, and the poor wretch was left to agonize almost alone. Her shrieks were getting weaker, and one of her hands had already fallen helplessly by her side, when, unable to endure the sight any longer, I left Dosetjuma, and, without saying anything to him for fear of his making objections, I took one of the enormous broad brimmed hats which were hanging in the room and hastily dipping it in a tub of cold water I ran across the road with it and offered it to the wretched sufferer on the pillory.

She had still strength sufficient left to take it from me and put it on her head. Finding that nobody made any remark on what I had done, I went and fetched a bowl of water and gave it to her, and the eagerness with which the poor creature swallowed it was evidence enough of the torture she was undergoing. I never in my life saw so great a change in the appearance of any human being in so short a time as this woman. Her face was swollen, and her eyes seemed ready to start out of her head, while her shoulders, breasts, and legs presented the same appearance as if she had been roasted; and yet she had not been exposed more than an hour, and had still two hours longer to remain there, according to her sentence.

THE NEW ORLEANS POISONING CASE.—Miss Emma Young was numbered with the dead on Thursday night. At one time she began improving, but the hopes entertained as to her recovery were cruelly deceptive. The body will be sent to Jackson, Miss., where the bodies of Mrs. Lemley and little Willie Young were sent on Thursday. Before these last-named bodies were sent away, the alleged poisoners, Ann, the cook, and her son Harry, were taken from the jail to Mr. Lemley's residence, and questioned in front of the dead bodies, whose faces were visible through the glass lids of the metallic coffins.

An account of this scene, and other matters connected with the poisoning, we copy from the Delta:

Yesterday the negroes Ann and Harry, mother and son, were taken from prison to the house of Colonel Lemley, to be examined by that gentleman, who, though convalescent, is unable to leave his room. There were present, when the negroes were brought in, Doctors McFarlane, M. M. Dowler, and Fisher.

In the room lay the corpses of Mrs. Lemley and the little boy, son of Mrs. Young, and nephew of Mrs. Lemley. The woman Ann had a haggard and unfavorable appearance, and the boy Harry confirmed by his looks the bad character given to him. They were told to look upon the corpses, which they did without any signs of conscious guilt, or any expressions of a suspicious character.

"Look there," remarked Col. Lemley to the woman, "Ann this is all your work." The woman replied promptly and firmly that she knew nothing about it, that it was as strange to her as to any body else, and after a pause, and looking at the face of her dead mistress, visible through the glass case of the metallic coffin, she added:

"You know, master, if I had wanted to do such a thing, I could have done it any time for years past."

A few questions were then asked by one gentlemen present, but nothing satisfactory was elicited. The woman and boy were then examined apart. The boy was asked if he had not been seen stirring ... the components of the Charlotte Russe. He replied, "Yes, that Ann had told him to stir it while he was engaged about something else." Ann, being asked, acknowledged that she had told Harry to stir the dish.

No impression was made upon the gentlemen present at this examination confirmatory of the suspicion which has attached to those accused. The affair is still enveloped in profound mystery. To add to the painful uncertainty, we learn that portions of the Charlotte Russe, which were subjected to the most careful chemical analysis of an old and experienced chemist of this city, have been pronounced by him free from arsenic. On the other hand, the careful and thorough analysis of the viscera of the deceased boy, and of the cake which composed a part of the confection, by Professor Crawcour, develope the existence of arsenic in both. It is true that Professor C. admits that the arsenic in the cake might have been absorbed from the jelly, but it does not appear that he has analyzed the latter.

It is quite important to ascertain decisively whether the cake or the jelly contained the poison. It may be that the investigation has taken the wrong direction, and that the poison was contained in some of the components of the cake instead of the jelly. It appears, too, that champagne wine was used in the preparation of the Charlotte Russe, and it is possible that it may have contained the poison. The case is one of great interest, not only in its relations to criminal justice, but as involving perhaps important facts in regard to articles commonly used in the preparation of fancy viands and confections.

☞The Herald's Washington correspondent gives the following account of a difficulty which occurred on Saturday between Messrs. Van Wyck of New York and Hindman of Arkansas:

There was almost a street collision this forenoon, about 10 o'clock, between two Congressmen, Mr. Van Wyck of New York and Mr. Hindman of Arkansas, in front of the National Hotel. There are various interpretations of the affair afloat, but the following I obtained from an eye-witness: Mr. Van Wyck was standing upon the front steps of the hotel, with Mr. Stuart of New York and Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois. Mr. Hindman alighted from a carriage, and was passing near the three gentlemen named above to enter the hotel, when Mr. Van Wyck saluted him with a bow, and the words, "How are you, Mr. Hindman." The latter resented the salutation with a movement of the hand toward Mr. Van Wyck, which Mr. Stuart interpreted as an intended blow, but Mr. Hindman did not reach Mr. Van Wyck. Mr. Stuart stepped between and mildly remonstrated with Mr. Hindman, and he desisted—remarking to Mr. Stuart that Mr. Van Wyck had made a speech in the House of Representatives insulting to every Southern gentleman, and he (Mr. Hindman) could not permit Mr. Van Wyck to speak to him. Mr. Van Wyck, not having been struck, made no resistance to Mr. Hindman. After some little conversation among the friends of the parties, growing out of the affair, they separated. Out of these facts have grown all sorts of rumors of a desperate collision, the exchange of blows, and exhibition of deadly weapons, nothing of which happened.

THE POPE ON MATRIMONY.—Count Cavour, in his late dispatch to Chevalier da Negro, Sardinian Ambassador at the Court of the French Emperor, says:

"When France desired to put an end to the occupation of Rome, (by a French force), she requested the Holy See to form a national army like other European Powers. The Roman Government replied that the Holy Father could not admit of recruting, because it was repugnant to his conscience to subject a great number of his subjects to a celibacy even temporary."

His Holiness esteems it wrong that young men, by becoming enlisted and regular soldiers for several years, (five, or seven, or ten, it may be), should be prevented from marrying during that limited, but important period of their lives. He thinks that celibacy is bad for the young men of his kingdom, and therefore he is opposed to have a regular army raised by recruiting from among his subjects. Yet His Holiness has allowed young Swiss, Roman Catholics and Protestants, to be recruited by voluntary enlistment for the term of seven years, with liberty to re-enlist in his armies. Indeed, this was the only reliable force that he had till lately. And what is more, he does not recoil from the celibacy of the entire Hierarchy of his church, from the humblest priest and monk through all gradations of deans, vicars, bishops, archbishops, patriarchs, up to, and including himself! All this vast host, amounting in the entire Papal world to many hundred thousands, *must* live a life of celibacy! There is no alternative for them.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT.—A letter from Rausom, Mich., of March 12th, says:

The Rev. J. J. Andrige, of this place, last week took a load of grain to mill, and was detained till late in the night, being eight miles from home, and also with his children. He was importuned to stay all night, but he informed them that it was continually impressed on his mind that he must go home, and he did so, notwithstanding the urging of his children to the contrary. He arrived at home about one o'clock at night, and just in time to save his house from being burned up, and probably his wife and children with it. His family were all asleep, and his wife, when awakened, felt that smarting of the throat that precedes suffocation. The fire was caused by a firebrand falling to the floor, which had burned a large hole in it.

GENERAL BANKING LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a general banking law, which has been signed by the Governor. The Press, speaking of its provisions, says:

Under the new law the power to establish banks will exist wherever the requisite capital can be obtained, and a sufficient amount of business is transacted to render them profitable; but, while this wide extension of banking privileges is made, every possible precaution is taken to guard note holders against loss; and indeed they are more completely and effectually secured than under the old law. Notwithstanding the many stringent provisions applicable to our present banks, failures have occasionally occurred by which the note holders have been subjected to great losses, and this seems impossible under the new system.

Under a free-banking system we do not doubt that the number of banks will be greatly increased in our State. Indeed every prominent village will probably establish such an institution, and localities which have long vainly importuned the Legislature will now gratify their deferred hopes. Many of the existing banks will also find rival institutions springing up by their side, for the favoritism which some of them are accused of manifesting towards applicants for discounts, will, necessarily, lead to new banks. It is probable that, in some cases, banks will be established where they cannot be well sustained; but the experiment need not, necessarily, be injurious to the public, for note-holders will be amply secured, and stockholders must take their risks in this as in all other kinds of business.

DISTURBANCE IN A "RELIGIOUS" MEETING.—On Friday evening Elder Knapp delivered a lecture in Tremont Temple, Boston, on "Universalism." The Traveller says:

In his discourse he used some intemperate language, which excited the indignation of those of his audience who did not agree with him. At the close of his address, he called upon all who were convinced by his remarks to manifest it by rising, and about one-half of the audience rose up. Among those keeping their seats were many Evangelical Christians who did not approve of his course. He then asked a gentleman to pray, prefacing the request with observations that still more excited the feelings of his hearers. During the prayer there were some manifestations of disapprobation, and at the close outbursts of indignation from all parts of the house. His friends responded in defense of his course, and, as both parties were excited, there was fear of a more serious disturbance, but the superintendent shut off the gas, leaving all alike in the dark, and the mingled maledictions ceased, as friend and foe together groped their way to the doors.

VALUABLE EARTHEN WARE.—A Paris correspondent writes:

The Museum of the Louvre has received a valuable present. It consists of five pieces of earthenware known among amateurs as "Pieces of Henry II.'s service," and which are attributed to Ascanio, the favorite pupil of Benvenuto Cellini. To give you some idea of the value of these fragile witnesses of the state of art at the zenith of the Renaissance (for they are beyond all question older than all French earthenware known,) I will tell you that notwithstanding patient hunting of amateurs and old curiosity dealers, only thirty of those rare pieces have yet been discovered. The Museum of the Louvre has had in its possession hitherto only two of them. The Clany Museum here, which has so many Renaissance objects of art, and especially in the way of earthenware, possesses only one cup of this precious service. The ceramic museum of the Serves manufactory has but one whole piece and one fragment. The earthenware of Henry II. were unknown five-and-twenty-years ago, and they have constantly risen in price ever since their discovery. At the Rattier sale, which took place here in 1859, one cup and three small salt cellars, (one of which was cracked) fetched 38,220f. at auction, and Baron de Rothschild gave 29,000f. for a small ewer. The five pieces given to the Louvre are estimated at $10,000.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN NAPLES.—*Naples March 3.*—There was an attempt to fire a portion of Naples, not far from the railway, at the beginning of the week—at least so said the police, who are by many supposed to have fabricated the report. Several arrests appear to have been made in consequence. Next came reports of proclamations on the walls against the dynasty—proclamations which no one has seen, and of demonstrations which have never taken place, and which I am told by many of the Liberal party, were never intended to be made. At all events, an impression was produced and an excuse afforded for the following gross outrages on the liberties of the people and the laws of the country. On Wednesday afternoon Signor Guiseppe de Simons was arrested, the nephew of the late King's confessor, Monsignor de Simone. He is a distinguished advocate and literary man, moderate in his political views, and an ardent lover of constitutional government. On Monday he gained a cause against the Cardinal, and was making his round among the Judges of the Consulta to thank them, in his own name and that of his own client, for his success. Such is the constant practice here, and it speaks volumes against the character of the judicial bench in this country.

The picture will not be improved when I add that the servants of the judges make their visits to the winning advocate, and demand their fees. During the evening another advocate, De Fillippis, was arrested, and his brother, who went to the Prefecture next morning to inquire for him, was ordered to remain in custody. On Thursday morning the plan was developed a little more. The Toledo was filled with police and gendarmes, distributed here and there in heavy patrols. Signor Ajossa, Director of Police, drove through the public places, as if to guarantee the order of the city by his presence, and General Lanza, who is the Commander of the Capital, took up his post at the Grand Guard in the Largo Castello. As regards military preparations there were cannon placed in the Largo della Pigna, whence they could have been introduced into any part of the city at a moment's notice. Cavalry was stationed near the Albergo dei Poveri, heavy patrols of military were placed not far from the Museum, and the troops were all kept ready in their barracks and supplied with cartridges. Toward the afternoon the force in the Grand Guard in the Largo Castello was increased by the addition of 100 infantry and 40 cavalry, and the agents of Ajossa were sent through the lower parts of the city to order the shops to be shut, and all the silversmiths to look after their property.

The night brought its peculiar indications of the reign of terror. An impression of danger had been created, and under this impression the following arrests were ordered, and made where the persons had not fled: Prince Torella, gentleman of the bedchamber to his majesty; Marchese de Monterosse, Cardinal Mezzacapo, Marchese Vulcano, Marchese di Bella, Duca di Proto, Prince Camporale, Marchese di Montefalcone, Duca di Lauritio, Signor Vacca, ex-Attorney General, and many others. I am informed by some to the number of 50, by others to the number of 25. I can assure you that the impression produced on the minds of several members of the royal family is most painful; those most attached to the Court regret the step exceedingly, while the vast majority of the nation see no hope in the future but in a clean sweep.

On Friday morning, both the British and French ministers called on Signor Carafa, the minister for Foreign Affairs, and made the strongest representations on the events of the preceding day. Mr. Elliott, I believe, remonstrated in a tone worthy the Minister of a great constitutional country. Last night many more arrests were made, and the country will be converted into one vast prison house. I shall never be surprised to hear of the Count of Syracuse being sent off, for an order from an exalted personage to Caselle, the late Director of Police, empowered him, in certain eventualities, to send off his Royal Highness. Most of the nobility arrested yesterday will be sent off in exile to Civita Vecchia.

IMPROVEMENTS RECOMMENDED BY THE ART COMMISSION.—The Art Commissioner, in their report, recommend several important improvements at the Capitol. They state that all passages which, from their situation, cannot be well lighted, should be painted simply in flat colors, with such light ornaments as will render them light and cheerful. More than this would be inappropriate. Color should be so arranged as not to add to their obscurity, as in the present instance. In all places where stucco ornaments are exposed to constant mutilation it is deemed useless to waste money in painting in other than the simplest modes, as work of art would soon be rendered worthless and unsightly in situations where every little breakage or abrasion would expose the plaster underneath.

And the Commissioners notice with some surprise that no provision has been made for the protection of the numerous plaster angles which occur throughout the halls and lobbies of both wings of the Capitol extension. This oversight is the more extraordinary when they find expensive painting and gilding, as in some of the lower halls and in the ante-room of the Senate, where mutilations have already taken place. Ornamentation in stucco is not properly employed where permanence is desirable. Its meretricious character renders it better suited to temporary purposes, where the employment of wood or bronze would be too expensive. Throughout the building there is a redundancy of ornamentation, cheap and showy in some instances, and employed where ornament is not required, like the breaking up of large spaces into small ones, thus destroying the very repose which the eye instinctively seeks.

There are other instances equally incongruous, where expensive bronze ornaments are fastened upon wooden doorways and jambs, much to their detriment. If it were desirable to enrich the doorways leading to the galleries of the Senate and House, it should be done by carving the ornaments in the same material of which the doors were made, thus forming a part of them, instead of their being detatched and fastened on afterwards. This would have secured harmony. The bronze employed in the present instance, when seen at the distance of a few yards, upon a light ground, has the effect of so many unintelligible dark spots, incapable of light and shade in themselves, and consequently disturbing the general unity of the halls.

Carving in wood is a legitimate mode of ornamentation, and is capable of being rendered rich and affective. Bronze and marble are no less so when properly applied; but castings from natural objects can never subserve this purpose, because they must always be brought in contact with modelled or mechanically wrought surfaces, with which, however beautiful in themselves, they have no affinity or relation. This is a principle in state long since established, and a departure from it is an acknowledgment of an inability to fulfil, or an ignorance of the legitimate requirements of art.—*Washington Union.*

EXCOMMUNICATION.—The Papal See, or rather the poor and almost imbecile Pius IX., serving, with the Cardinals as the mouth-piece of the retrogradism of Rome and of Europe, is prepared to hurl the inoffensive thunder-bolt of excommunication on the head of Victor Emanuel of Sardinia. The preliminary admonitions have been already put forth, and now the last act of the drama only remains to be performed.

Roman excommunication, in its various stages, is a poor imitation of the Mosaic law, from which it is borrowed. In its application to matters of this world merely, and in its political authority, so to say, it is coeval with the inroad of the popes or bishops of Rome into the temporal affairs of the world. Pepin the Short first gave to it the civil sanction in one of his capitularies. It was subsequently employed from time to time by the popes; but Henry IV. of Germany, who appeared in sackcloth in Canossa before Gregory VII., the Thunderer, was the only monarch who ever bowed to its terrors. All other sovereigns bore it very philosophically, and their historical importance has been rather increased than otherwise by the distinction it gave them. Thus Frederic II. the Hohenstauffen, Phillip the Handsome of France, and the excommunicated Tudors, Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, father and daughter, saw their power aggrandized by this sign of papal wrath. The prosperity of the crown, and still more that of the nation, was in all these cases continually enlarged by having excommunicated pilots at the helm.

It might be supposed that at the present day, Rome would feel the ridicule and the danger of resorting to a weapon so rusty and decayed. It is like putting on the armor of Don Quixote against the firearms of modern civilization. Its quixotical inefficiency and powerlessness will render more conspicuous the remarkable deterioration of Rome, the absence of common sense, and the predominance of an arrogant contempt for reason in the existing policy of the Holy See.

Rome and Victor Emanuel have both an example before their eyes in the history of Italy. In 1483 Sixtus IV excommunicated and interdicted the Venetian Republic. No bell was to be rung, no extreme unction and no sacrament of marriage administered; only christening was permitted. But the Signoria were not in the least frightened or disturbed by the papal bull. The Venetian rulers recalled their minister from Rome; the Council of Ten prevented the introduction of the bull into the Republic; prohibited the curates under the most severe responsibility from putting any bills on their churches; ordered the patriarch and the entire Venetian clergy to deliver unsealed to the government whatever dispatches they might receive; and commanded the priests to administer all the sacraments and to ring the bells as usual. These orders of the civil rulers were punctually and religiously obeyed; and it was Sixtus IV, and not the Republic that burst with rage, and his successor, Innocent VIII, quashed the interdict. All this happened before the time when the Reformation and the diffusion of the inductive philosophy and general culture of the intellect that had taken possession of the civilized world. Now all these channels and conductors of mental electricity are in full action all over Northern and Central Italy.

Even the lower clergy, the curates of parishes in that country, are now freed from the predominating influence of Rome. The curates all over Central Italy headed the people at the polls in their recent exercise of the elective franchise. This fact is a turning point in current history, and indicates, beyond doubt, the political regeneration of the Italians. The clergy have thus revolted against the usurped power of the Popes, and restored ecclesiastical discipline to its genuine Christian, Catholic, primitive limits. They have also at the same time emancipated themselves from the oppression exercised over the priesthood by the Jesuits, those Roman sbirri, who have only in view the strengthening of the absolute Papal power, of which they are the managers. The Jesuits, even in Italy, are strangers—strangers by feeling, and even strangers by nationality. In effectively putting them aside, the Italian clergy have cemented anew the alliance of the Church with the nation, and with the feeling which inspires the people. They have proved that in order to be Catholics it is not necessary to cease to be Italians, and that there is no essential antagonism between the duties of a priest and the impulses of a patriot.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

[From the Dayton Journal, March 30.]

BURIAL OF THE KING OF THE GIPSIES.—About one thousand of our citizens attended the funeral of Owen Stanley, King of the Gipsies, yesterday. His remains were interred in the grave of the "Maud," his Queen, who was buried in the Woodland Cemetry about two years since. The large crowd was attracted by the report that "regal ceremonies," etc., would be performed at the grave. In this all were disappointed. About ten o'clock the coffin was taken from the vault and placed in the hearse, whereupon the crowd scampered off to the grave, displaying more haste than order, leaving the Gipsies, some fifty in number, to follow their King to his last home.

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. B. Winters, from 1st Chronicles, xxix: 15. "For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our fathers; our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding."

After which an opportunity was given to all to satisfy their curiosity by looking into the grave.

Owen Stanley was born in Reading, Berkshire county, England, in 1791; he was married to Harriet Misten in 1820, and died in Madison, Indiana, about six weeks ago, of dropsy. He had fifteen children, twelve of whom are living, forty grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

After the burial four Gipsy children were baptized by Mr. Winters at the residence of Mr. Lane, Sexton of Woodland.

Since the death of Owen, Levi, his son, becomes the chief of the clan. He is a handsome and remarkably intelligent man, and well fitted by nature and education to rule his nomadic brethren. His wife, according to the Pittsburg Post, is a noble specimen of the genuine Gipsy, and is a remarkable personage. In appearance she is tall and stately, with the presence and demeanor of one born to rule. Her hair is dark and luxuriant; her eyes are large, dark, and brilliant; her complexion is a ruddy brunette, and her features are regular and handsome. Her mien and step are as proud and as stately as those of "McGregor on his native heath." With her broad-brimmed hat and holiday attire, brilliant with strong contrasts, such as the mothers of her tribe delighted to wear, she looks every inch a queen. Stanley and his handsome wife would do credit as the royal head of a people more refined than these Gipsy wanderers, who trace their genealogy far back into the shadows of the dark ages.

A CRUSADE AGAINST CORSETS AND CRINOLINE, BY DR. E. Y. ROBBINS.—Dr. E. Y. Robbins delivered a lecture last week at Clinton Hall, New York, on the operations of air, light, and costume upon the health of the female sex. He advocated the improvement of woman's health as a certain means of improving the race. He found a great deal of fault with the costume of the ladies. He especially condemned the use of corsets, commenced as it was in the present age with infantile years, and quoted a celebrated English author to show that even a man, who when not dressed could inhale 180 cubic inches of air in a given time, could, when dressed, inhale only 130 inches. And of course a greater proportionate difference was observable in women, by reason of their mode of dress. He contrasted the ravages of cholera with those of consumption, brought on by inattention to the laws of nature which he now sought to inculcate, and strengthened his argument by the statement that during the cholera season of 1849 there died in the city of New York from that disease 31,506, while in the same year there died from consumption no less than 33,516. To show how much more than men women were, from their habits and mode of dress, liable to this disease, he asserted that in the same year (1849) 5,610 men died of consumption, while no less than 10,195 females were its victims. Of all the women who have died in the northeastern section of our country, more than one-half died of consumption, and those between the ages of fifteen and twenty years. The lecturer was particularly severe upon the subject of tight lacing, so especially prevalent among American ladies.

He deprecated the practice of depriving girls of the air and exercise so necessary to health, which boys are permitted to partake of; and he was at a loss to know why such a difference should be made in the condition and habits of the sexes. Speaking of the higher classes, with special reference to our own city, he asserted that three-quarters of the young ladies of the upper and wealthier classes had some personal deformity, caused by this inattention to the most rational laws of health, or by an over-anxiety to reduce the circumference of the waist. The truth of his assertions was proved by a reference to the ancient Greeks, who, even now, after the lapse of centuries, were the models of form received by painters and sculptors; and he instanced also the Circassians and Georgians, who had never yet learned the mystery of corsets. Light, the lecturer contended, which was so much denied to women on account of their constant in-door confinement, was of the utmost importance in the development of health and strength. A plant or shrub grown in the shade never displayed the same amount of color or strength as those which enjoy the light of the sun, and he claimed that if the ladies of this country would preserve their health and retain their beauty, they must use more of air and sunlight. In England a woman was in the prime of her attractions at the age of 35, and gradually but beautifully faded away, while in this country at 25 a woman had reached her prime, and at 35 had begun to fade. He dwelt upon the responsibility of a mother. She must either be the giver of health, vitality, and strength, or else the dispenser of disease and degeneration, and a knowledge of this fact should inculcate in woman a sense of her responsibility.

[Paris Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

PARIS, March 15, 1860.

Louis Napoleon is about organizing an immense army in addition to the regular army. He knows that before he attains the objects he proposes, he must confront all Europe in arms. This new army will be something between the regular army and the National Guard. Every year 150,000 men will be called out to serve the country for seven years—that is, there will be enlisted 1,050,000 men, one-half of which, i. e. 500,000 men will be actually in the ranks of the regular army; the other 550,000 will be allowed to remain at home, but will be liable to be called into active service and drafted into the regular army whenever it may please Louis Napoleon. In ordinary times these men who will be allowed to remain at home, will be assembled once a month and thoroughly drilled by officers of the army. When their seven years of service expires, they will be drafted into the National Guard, where they will serve until forty-five years old.

The National Guard is to be reorganized. No person will be appointed an officer in it except half-pay officers of the regular army, and no person will be allowed to enter the ranks except discharged soldiers of the army, and all discharged soldiers of the army will, upon their discharge, be drafted into the National Guard, and be of service until they are five-and-forty years old. By this management Louis Napoleon will have ready to take the field at any moment—

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|---|---|
| Reserved National Guards | 500,000 |
| National Guards (all old soldiers, mind you!) | 1,500,000 |
| Regular army | 800,000 |
| Total army | 2,800,000 |

These figures, even after every allowance is made for invalids, inefficient men, and all the other deductions to be found in military arithmetic, certainly present a force which is sufficient to alarm Europe.

BRATTLE SQUARE DURING THE SIEGE OF BOSTON.—The New England Historical Genealogical Register publishes the recollections of Mrs. Mary Turell concerning occurrences in Boston from 1768 to 1780. The paper was written in 1821, when Mrs. Turell was 81 years old, and was furnished one of the editors of the Register in 1851, by the late Rev. Frederick T. Gray of this city, who was a grandson of the lady. She lived in Brattle square during the occupation of Boston by the British troops. She says:

"A few days before the town was evacuated by the British, I was in a house upon Waltham Plains, and from the windows of that house have seen the balls that were fired from Breed's heights, flying over to Boston. The troops, as I have before said, were encamped in Brattle square, and I knew that all those balls were aimed at that place. Great numbers of them fell in and near the square. One of them passed through the roof of a house where my husband then was. It passed through a chamber occupied by a black female servant, passed over the bed and carried away a part of the bolster from the bed on which she was then sitting, and lodged in the yard of the house opposite. Another struck the meeting house about thirty feet from the ground. The hole still remains visible in the walls of the meeting house, and I am now in possession of the ball. Gov. Gore's father went to the British general and got leave to board up the pulpit and pillows, and took down the pews and kept them in his warehouse till the British left the meeting house."

In regard to the ball above named, the editor of the Quarterly Register, says:

"Rev. Mr. Gray stated, on handing us the manuscript, that he remembered seeing, when a boy, this ball suspended as a weight to his grandmother Turell's gate to keep it closed. When the Brattle Street Church was repaired (which Rev. Dr. Lothorp, in his History of the Church, p. 188, says was in 1824,) this ball was placed in the front wall of the building, where it now remains."

[From the Sandusky Register.]

A FIRST RATE GHOST STORY.—We have received the particulars of a recent ghostly interference in the internal arrangements of a family residing on the line of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad, which may be interesting to our readers. The names of the parties, or the exact location of the transaction, we do not feel at liberty to publish. A farmer was bereaved of his wife some sixteen years ago, an infant daughter—an only child—being left to console him in his afflictions. The daughter grew up a beautiful and amiable young lady, and not long since did what maidens have done from time immemorial—fell in love. But, unfortunately for her, the young man upon whom she had lavished the wealth of her youthful affections was poor, although worthy of her in every other respect; and when her stern "parient" discovered how matters were drifting, he ordered the distracted daughter to confine herself to her room and her needle-work, and commanded the young man of poor though honest parents never again to darken his door. A stern, unyielding parent was he; and so satisfied of this fact was the daughter, after a rather intimate acquaintance of about sixteen years, that she uttered not a word of remonstrance, but went quietly into seclusion and decline, pining away after the approved style of disappointed and forlorn maidenhood. The young man didn't pine, but took a school to teach, exhibiting a commendable degree of energy and perseverence.

About this time a wealthy and miserly old fellow in the neighborhood, who had seen the young lady a few times, and become enamored, made known his flame to the father, directing him to tender to her his heart in connection with a miserable fossil he called his heart. In short, he wished to marry her. The father was in ecstacies with the proposed match, as the old man, though old enough to be her grandfather, was known to be immensely rich. The girl, however, treated the proposition with disdain, mingled with a considerable quantity of disgust, and intimated that she would "die first." The father, who was not accustomed to having his authority set at naught in the slightest particular, stormed and raved like a madman, and swore his child should obey him.

Several weeks passed by in which the daughter pined more and more, still firm in her resolve, however; and her father became more and more enraged at what he termed her senseless obstinacy. At length, one day, after a long and private interview with the miserly old lover, the father directed his daughter to prepare herself for the ceremony, as marry she must, that very day, the husband he had chosen for her. Then, sealing the command with a big oath, he threw himself upon his horse standing at the door, and rode away for a magistrate to make the ill-assorted twain one flesh and blood.

After the expiration of about an hour, a horse's hoofs were heard coming down the road and into the yard at a breakneck speed, and those who ran out of the house saw the farmer hurriedly alight, his face covered with a deathly pallor. As he stepped upon the threshold of his door he sank down insensible, and he was borne into his room by the affrighted servants.

The wedding did not take place that day; for after recovering from his fainting fit, the farmer was confined to his bed by a long and severe fit of sickness. The daughter nursed him tenderly, and after a hard struggle between life and death the former conquered, and the old man began to recover. He was a changed man, however; and one day he told his daughter the cause of his great fright on the day he rode away for a magistrate. He said as he was dashing madly down the road leading to the village, and while passing through a bit of woods he was conscious of a rustling above his head. At the same time a pair of white arms reached down and caught the bridle from his hands, and as he looked up he saw the form of his dead wife hovering above him, her face, most sad and melancholy, nearly touching his own. The horse wheeled suddenly, as if directed by the ghostly hands upon the bridle rein; and then, as if little less terrified than his rider, went at a frightful rate towards home. The vision remained hovering above him, with its hands upon the reins, until the horse turned into the yard, when it suddenly vanished.

The story became known, and is firmly believed by all the neighbors. They think the ghost of his wife interfered to save her daughter from the fate which threatened her. It had that effect, at least; for the old miser's visits are no longer received, and the young lover of poor but honest parents is a welcome visitor at the farm-house. The young lady has ceased to pine, and a dress-maker is there at work on an elegant dress, any allusion to which invariably causes the young lady to blush exceedingly. We suspect it is her wedding dress, but don't know.

THE THREE FIGHTING DEACONS OF GEAUGA.—In a small neighborhood in Geauga county lived three deacons. The first is a Methodist, the second a Presbyterian, and the third a Baptist. All live quite a distance from their respective meeting-houses, and as the traveling is excessively bad at this time of year, they concluded to hold meetings in the little red school-house in the neighborhood. The question then arose which denomination should hold the first meeting. The Methodist claimed the privilege of opening. The Presbyterian demanded it. The Baptist insisted upon it. Here was "a fix."

They wrangled over the matter until the dander of each deacon arose to fever heat, and each vowed he would hold a meeting at the red schoolhouse the very next evening which happened to be Friday last, and on that evening, at early candle-light, the school-house was crowded with Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists, and several world's people.

The Presbyterian commenced reading a catechism. The Baptist at the same time arose and commenced reading a tract on immersion. The Methodist at the same time struck up an old-fashioned hymn, shouting it forth at the top of his lungs. The effect was ludicrous. It apparently struck the mixed congregation so, for they all commenced laughing. The Baptist was wheezy. He sank exhausted into his seat, while the Presbyterian and Methodist continued. All at once, the ludicrousness of the scene struck the Baptist, and he indulged in a protracted horse laugh. This displeased the Presbyterian and forgetting himself, he dealt the Baptist a stunning blow under the right ear. The Methodist threw his hymn book down and rushed to the Baptist's rescue. He arrived just in time to receive the Presbyterian's iron fist between his eyes. The Baptist and Methodist rallied, and together attacked the Presbyterian, but he was too much for them. The scene that ensued beggars description. Chairs were overturned. Window glass were broken. Women shrieked. Men yelled. We have no wish to make fun of an affair which has caused profound regret among the religious people of Geauga. We merely relate the facts. The matter is in litigation.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer.*

THRILLING INCIDENT IN BORDER LIFE.—CHRISTIE MILLER.—The old settlers of Kentucky are familiar with the name of Captain Christopher Miller. He was one of those bold and dauntless spirits to whom we are indebted for the rescue of our State from the dominion of the bold and bloodthirsty savage. History has recorded, many of his heroic deeds and melancholy privations; but one of the most thrilling and mysterious incidents in his eventful life has never met our eyes until we found it in Finley's Autobiography; and, as many of our readers may never have seen it, we will give a short account of it:

Christopher Miller and his brother Henry were taken prisoners by the Indians when they were quite young, and remained with them until they had learned many of the customs of those wild inhabitants of the forest. They were expert hunters, and had learned to love the savage freedom of their captors. They were adopted into an Indian family, and it seemed they were indeed much attached to their mode of living, hunting and fishing being their chief and almost only employment. Finally, Henry began, when about twenty-four, to think of returning to the white settlements; and he mentioned his thought to Christopher, but he would not think of returning with him; so Henry set off alone, and after much suffering and privation he reached Kentucky, where he lived for several years; when, in 1791, the Indians becoming troublesome, an expedition was gotten up under Gen. Wayne to chastise them. Henry joined this expedition and set out with it. On the march, Gen. Wayne, in order to avoid the possibility of an ambuscade, ordered Capt. Wells to select four rangers to keep in advance and reconnoitre the country.

The keen judgment of Capt. Wells did not fail to detect in Henry Miller the very man for such an expedition, and he was accordingly selected. During the march, Henry found little to do, no Indians being found on the route. On reaching Greenville, Gen. Wayne, having no intimation as to the future intentions of the subtle foe, determined to send out Captain Wells and his daring comrades to capture an Indian, in order that through him the plans of the Indians might be discovered. They accordingly set out across the country, crossing St. Mary's and proceeding to the Auglaize, they turned up the river for several miles, when the keen eyes of the rangers discovered a smoke. Hitching their horses, the gallant little band left two of their party to guard them, while the other three, Henry Miller being one of them, crept along in the direction of the smoke, which they found to be on an elevated piece of open ground, surrounded by three Indians engaged in roasting venison over the fire.

They were now far out of gunshot, and our gallant rangers, discovering a fallen tree behind which they thought they could approach in gunshot of the Indians undiscovered, retraced their steps, and, going around, got to the fallen tree (the top of which was covered with leaves), between them and the enemy.

They then stole along as lightly and noiselessly as panthers, until they reached the point desired. Here their plan was quickly arranged. It was agreed that Miller and one of his comrades should shoot each his man, leaving the third, who was swifter than an Indian on foot, to give chase to and capture the remaining Indian. Miller was to shoot the one on the right, and his comrade the one on the left.

The sharp, piercing crack of two rifles was heard, and the fated red men lay lifeless on the ground.

Before the smoke had cleared away, the reserve, one McClelland, was far in the direction of the Indian who was doomed to be captured. The Indian observed him as he came bounding toward him with the swiftness of a roebuck and he set off at the top of his speed. McClelland was rapidly coming up with the retreating Indian, when coming to a bend in the river, the latter saw he must soon be overtaken, and leaped off the bank into the river, a distance of twenty feet, where he sank up to his middle in the mud. McClelland made a leap on to him, and sunk down in like manner, when the Indian drew his knife and McClelland his tomahawk. A parley ensued and the Indian threw down his knife. In the meantime Henry and his companion came up, the two were rescued from the mud, and the prisoner bound securely. He appeared sullen, and refused to answer any question asked him. He was then washed, to rid him of his coat of mud, when it was discovered that they had taken a white man instead of an Indian.

The party returned to their horses, and began at once to retrace their steps toward the camp at Greenville. On the journey the prisoner continued moody and silent, until Henry recollecting that he had a brother with the Indians, and thinking this might possibly be him, he approached and called him by his Indian name, when he answered with seeming surprise, when the two brothers immediately recognized each other: for the prisoner was none other than Christopher Miller. He had been in the middle when the fatal messengers of death had overtaken his associates, and by this trifling circumstance was saved to answer the wise ends of an Allwise Providence. He returned to Greenville with his captors, determined to remain; and afterwards rendered the white settlers the most important aid in their future contest with the wily savage. Most of his descendants still live in our midst, and enjoy the fruits of his well spent and eventful life, and to enjoy the reputation of his name.

*Arrest of a Lynn Leather Dealer on a Charge of Embezzlement of $40,000.*—Officer Lynch, of the detective force of Boston, arrived here on Thursday, having in custody Edward A. Oliver, of Lynn, on a charge of embezzlement in the sum of $40,000. Oliver disappeared very suddenly about the 21st of December last. He had previously bought $40,000 worth of stock and then gone into insolvency, when his assets were found to be only $2,000. At the first hearing things wore a suspicious appearance, but before matters could be more thoroughly investigated he left. His whereabouts had been suspected for some little time, but a Lynn officer, who visited Davenport, Iowa, was unable to learn anything of him. Mr. Lynch only succeeded after nearly a week's planning. He was finally arrested just as he was coming out of a church on Sunday forenoon last. On being taken into custody, he stated that he had intended to start for the East soon, and was merely waiting to get together sufficient money to pay his expenses. Oliver's father and two brothers live in Iowa, and have afforded him a home. It is stated that he has been in constant correspondence with parties in Lynn. He was arraigned in the Police Court in Salem yesterday, and held in $10,000 for further examination next Friday, and for want of bail was committed.—*Boston Traveller.*

NEW YORK, April 4.

A private dispatch from Providence says there is no doubt of Sprague's election by a considerable majority.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1860.

| Day of Month. | Morning. | 1 o'clock P. M. | Evening. | Mean Temperature. | Barometer. | Rain Gauge. | Course of Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 41 | 51 | 48 | 47 | [illegible] | .15 | s. w. n. w. | Variable. |
| 2 | 37 | 62 | 58 | 55 | 29.67 | | s. | Clouds. |
| 3 | 37 | 52 | 38 | 42 | 29.41 | | s. n. w. | Do. |
| 4 | 34 | 40 | 51 | 43 | 29.74 | | n. e. | Variable. |
| 5 | 43 | 55 | 54 | 51 | [illegible] | | s. s. w. | Cloudy. |
| 6 | 50 | 76 | 72 | 63 | 29.20 | 14 | s. w. | Variable. |
| 7 | 40 | 42 | 52 | 50 | [illegible] | | w. | Do. |
| 8 | 34 | 53 | 47 | 50 | [illegible] | | e. n. e. | Cloudy. |
| 9 | 34 | 48 | 41 | 43 | [illegible] | | n. s. w. | Variable. |
| 10 | 33 | 37 | 32 | 34 | [illegible] | | n. n. w. | Do. |
| 11 | 27 | 54 | 51 | 41 | [illegible] | | n. w. | Do. |
| 12 | 45 | 37 | 31 | 39 | [illegible] | | n. s. | Do. |
| 13 | 24 | 42 | 40 | 31 | [illegible] | | n. | Clear. |
| 14 | 21 | 51 | 42 | 33 | [illegible] | | s. | Do. |
| 15 | 24 | 41 | 42 | 40 | [illegible] | | n. n. e. | Do. |
| 16 | 39 | 61 | 53 | 51 | [illegible] | | n. | Do. |
| 17 | 34 | 41 | 32 | 37 | [illegible] | | n. | Do. |
| 18 | 47 | 66 | 64 | 51 | [illegible] | | s. | Variable. |
| 19 | 45 | 65 | 58 | 58 | [illegible] | | w. n. w. | Clear. |
| 20 | 40 | 51 | 46 | 45 | [illegible] | | w. | Do. |
| 21 | 37 | 47 | 41 | 40 | [illegible] | | n. n. w. | Do. |
| 22 | 39 | 63 | 58 | 46 | [illegible] | | s. w. | Variable. |
| 23 | 39 | 57 | 56 | 51 | 29.57 | | n. w. | Do. |
| 24 | 39 | 45 | 44 | 40 | 29.48 | | w. | Do. |
| 25 | 39 | 47 | 41 | 43 | 29.60 | | w. | Cloudy. |
| 26 | 33 | 46 | 40 | 39 | 29.54 | | n. w. | Do. |
| 27 | 34 | 40 | 51 | 44 | 29.43 | | n. w. | Clear. |
| 28 | 33 | 55 | 51 | 44 | 29.43 | | w. | Do. |
| 29 | 51 | 63 | 62 | 55 | 29.40 | | w. s. w. | Do. |
| 30 | 41 | 70 | 63 | 58 | 29.37 | | s. s. w. | Variable. |
| 31 | 50 | 71 | 55 | 61 | 29.36 | .30 | s. s. w. | Do. |
| | | | | 47.8 | | .82 | | |

SHOOTING AT A MAN BY A WOMAN—*Exciting Scene in a Market House.*—On Saturday morning about 10 o'clock, an exciting occurrence took place in the South Second Street Market, between Lombard and South. Jane Meagher, a market woman, occupant of a stall, discharged a pistol at Sergeant George Bromley of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Mifflin, as he was standing in front of her stall. The ball missing its aim, she seized a cleaver, and, rushing towards him, inflicted a cut upon one of his hands before she could be secured. She was then taken to the office of Alderman Moore, where she was charged with an assault with intent to kill, and was held in $1,500 bail to answer. During the hearing, Mrs. Meagher expressed regret that she had not killed Bromley, and applied epithets to him, showing the excitement under which she was laboring. According to the woman's statement, Bromley had been persecuting her for some time by making improper proposals to her in the absence of her husband. From expressing friendship for her in the market, he got to visiting her at her house, where he was threatened by her with the cleaver if he showed himself again. Notwithstanding these manifestations of repugnance to his addresses, it is said that he persisted in repeating them; and on making his appearance in market on Saturday, the woman shot at him with a pistol, which she had prepared for his visit. The acquaintanceship had been formed while Bromley was purchasing marketing for Fort Mifflin. The husband of the woman was a witness to the occurrence on Saturday.—*Phila. Ledger.*

☞The European papers mention a new French name of Pedalier, which is an addition of the key-board for the feet commanding deeply-toned and tuned base strings to the piano forte.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The caution money of £20,000 on the concession for the North Atlantic Telegraph between Europe and the United States, for one hundred years, granted by the Danish Government, was remitted on the 16th ult., to the Danish Minister of Finance at Copenhagen.

The line will proceed from Scotland and Denmark via the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador to Canada and the United States; and its practicability has been recently demonstrated by a personal survey made by Col. Shaffner who on the 11th inst., gave evidence upon the subject before the Committee of the British House of Commons, then in session.

*Fugitive Slaves in Canada.*—Mr. J. Armstrong, of Kent county, Md., has received a letter from one of his slaves, who ran away to Canada two years ago. He begs his master to forgive him, and entreats him to send him sufficient money to return to him, promising hereafter to serve him faithfully as a slave. He says he is without clothing, has been fearfully cheated by the Canadians, who show no mercy to the colored population, and has been compelled to hire himself out at $5 a month. He adds that nine colored persons left St. Thomas, Canada, in one week last spring—four for Kentucky and five for Harrison county, Va. They had letters written to their masters for money and it was sent, and they joyfully started for home.

☞The Memphis Avalanche of Tuesday says:

Through the politeness of Capt. Reynolds, of the steamer Quitman, we learn that a terrible tornado occurred in the vicinity of Greenville, Miss., on Saturday night. There was much damage done to the plantations, and a negro man was killed at Perry's plantation and several others injured.

ITEMS.

A contract has been concluded between the French government and certain houses in London for the manufacture of a submarine telegraphic cable, which is about to be laid down between Marseilles and Oran (Algeria) about May next. It is stated that a portion of the cable has already been made, that the French government give a subvention of £40,000, and that the balance of the capital required will be raised in England by means of a public company.

*Open vs. Covered Drains.*—Mr. Mechi thus explains the reason why covered drains are so much more effectual than open ones: "A deep, open ditch will not drain the adjoining soil, because, when the sides are dry, the water rises up towards the surface by capillary attraction, and thus heads back the water behind it. Put pipes into the bottom of this ditch, fill it up, and it will then drain the adjoining soil."

Out in Ohio they have a lady drummer who has received a diploma for her skill. Her name is Minerva Patterson, a daughter of Major Elisha Patterson, a wealthy farmer of Jersey, Licking county. The Major has organized a band consisting wholly of his children. Two of his girls play the drums, and the band is said to be one of the best in the State.

At Dieppe, in France, a famous bathing place, there is a police established, whose duty it is to rescue persons from danger. The following notice was recently issued to them: "The bathing police are requested when a lady is in danger of drowning, to seize her by the dress and not by the hair, which oftentimes remains in their grasp. Newfoundland dogs will also govern themselves accordingly."

*Erratum Extraordinary.*—An up country exchange says: "In the piece on our fourth page entitled 'We Must not Lag Behind,' instead of the line, 'That moulds its dirty shirt,' please read, 'That would its duty shrink.'"

☞The following is the result of the first day's race over the Metaire Course at New Orleans:

*Friday, March 30.*—Plant Post Stakes. Eight subscribers, each $500—half forfeit—$150 added by the club—four mile heats.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. c. Planet, by Revenue, out of Nina, 4 years old | 1 | 1 |
| F. Scragg's ch. c. John C. Breckinridge, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe, 3 years old | 3 | 2 |
| D. F. Kenner's ch. f. La Variete, by Louis D'Or, out of Louisa Jordan, 4 years old | 2 | 3 |
| Messrs. Minor, Hinsaman, Richards, Jackson, and Campbell | | dis. |

TIME:

| | First Heat. | Second Heat. |
|---|---|---|
| First mile | 1:52 | [illegible] |
| Second mile | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Third mile | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fourth mile | 1:59 | [illegible] |
| | 7:35¼ | 7:37¾ |

The following is the summary of the two races on the 31st:

Sweepstakes for 3 year olds—$200 subscription—$100 forfeit—$100 added—Mile heats.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thomas J. Well's gr. c. by imp. Yorkshire, out of Trisset | 1 | 1 |
| D. F. Kenner's b. c. Red Story, by Vandyke, out of H. Spencer | 2 | 2 |
| Stephen Minor's ch. f. Viola, by imp. York-hire, out of imp. Britannia | 3 | 3 |

Time, 1:51½—1:46.

Same day. A sweepstake for 3 year olds—$300 subscription—$150 forfeit—$50 declaration—$500 added by the club—Two mile heats.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Metcraft & Harper's ch. c. Endorser, by Wagner, out of Fanny G | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| W. J. Minor's ch. c. Reserve, by Lecomte, out of La Victime | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| T. & T. W. Doswell's ch. c. Exchequer, by Revenue, out of Nina | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| D. F. Kenner's ch. f. Souvenir, by Lecomte, out of Medina | 3 | 4 | dr |
| Thos. J. Well's ch. c. Uncle Jeff, by Lecomte, out of Miss Riddle | | | dis |

Time, 3:5?—3:4?—3:44.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says of provisions:

The provision market is firm but not active. There is no speculative movement of any moment, but the amount going into consumption, as indicated by the exports, is large and holders are, therefore, very confident, and it is only rarely that any anxiety to realize is manifested, while generally, when orders are known to be in the market to any extent, sellers advance their views. There having been a lull in the trade for two days, it was easier to buy to-day, and we note sales of 400 bbls city packed mess pork at $17 25. 60 hhds bacon at 8¾ to 9½c for shoulders and sides, ... and $8 to ... for shoulders and light sides. 200 bbls and 1,000 kegs lard at 10½, and 11½c. At these quotations there were more buyers than sellers.

The stock of pork in the New York and New Orleans inspection warehouses for several years, on the first of April, compares as follows:

| | New York. Bbls. | New Orleans. Bbls. |
|---|---|---|
| 1860 | [illegible] | 21,184 |
| 1859 | 22,752 | 4,280 |
| 1858 | 21,362 | 24,??? |
| 1857 | 25,??? | 11,??? |
| 1856 | 22,191 | [illegible] |
| 1855 | 21,478 | 1,??? |

The Chicago Press, of Tuesday, says of money matters:

Exchange went down yesterday ⅓, the current rate being 2 ⅌ cent. premium for currency. Some of the banks sold at the old figures part of the day, but the decline was generally conceded towards the close. It is to be hoped that a decline of at least another half will be realized within the next few days. Gold 2 ⅌ cent., with no demand.

The demand for money is still very dull. Basins cannot be expected to revive till the streams are opening and active shipments commence. We hear of no special cases in regard to the payments due the 1st and 4th—... needs being the last day, and we presume far will be promptly met.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, April 4.

Hogs and Cattle.—The supply of fat hogs is ample and the market dull, and prices 25c per cental lower, closing at $4 75@5 25 per cental gross.

The supply of beef cattle has been about equal to the demand and the market ruled steady, though the turn of the market was rather in favor of buyers. The whole range of prices continues to be $3 to $4 25 per cental gross, the latter being only obtained for the very best in market.

Sheep very scarce and in demand at $3 to $6 each.


THE LATE LARGE FAILURE IN THE SHOE TRADE.—We understand that the firm of J. L. Thompson & Co., of Philadelphia, whose failure was announced last week, have liabilities to the amount of $370,000 or $400,000, principally to shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts, of which about $150,000 is held by houses in Pearl street. The house is one of the oldest of the kind in Philadelphia, having with their predecessors carried on business for a period of forty years. It is generally supposed that the failure will not be a very bad one, though no statement of the condition of affairs has yet been made. The failure is supposed to have in part resulted from losses incurred during and since that fatal year, 1857. Altogether, it is one of the most serious losses experienced by the shoe interest of Massachusetts for several years.—*Boston Traveller.*

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."☜

*As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families,* it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. *Price 25 cents.*

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar st., N.Y.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING & CO,

Box No. 3,600, New York.

Put up for Dealers in cases containing Four, Eight, and twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-card accompanying each package.

☞A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.☜

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

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D....Mends Dolls....D
... (list continues through 100 numbered items: Mends Parasols, Rulers, Electrical Machines, Paper-Hangings, Rocket Furniture, Fancy Boxes, Work-Boxes, Sewing Machine Stands, Willow ware, etc.)

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Marshal's Sale.

S. E. Roach, &c.,
against
Dennis Long,
In Chancery. No. 15,689.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Tuesday, April 24, 1860, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, in the city of Louisville, the UNION FOUNDRY, occupied by the late firm of Roach & Long, on the west side of Ninth street, between Main and Water streets, which is thus described: Commencing at a point on the west side of Ninth street 13? feet north of Main street, thence westwardly 2?? feet, thence northwardly 2?? feet, thence westwardly 7?? feet (more or less) to a line ... thence northwardly 2?? feet (more or less) to Water street, thence with Water street eastwardly about ... feet, thence southwardly about 7? feet ... to a point about 3?? feet north of Main street, thence eastwardly about 1?? feet to Ninth street, thence southwardly 2?? feet to the beginning. [A more accurate description may be had by reference to the pleadings.] Together with the Engines, Boilers, Cupola, Shafting, and other Fixtures belonging to the Foundry.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth on a credit of 4 months, and the balance on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. BALUE,
THOS. A. MORGAN, Deputies.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the personal property belonging to the late firm of Roach & Long not disposed of before the day of sale, consisting of Coal, Iron, Tools, Patterns, &c.; Hand Lathes on Cast Iron Shears, Single and Double Head Lathes ... to 32 inches swing, and turns 14 feet; large Turning and Boring Lathes 17 feet swing, and turn 3 feet; Upright Boring Lathe; Compound Planing Machine and Large Pounce; with all other Tools requisite for carrying on a first class machine shop and foundry.

TERMS.—For Coal and Iron, cash; for Implements, under $200, cash; from $200 to $1,000, 4 months; over $1,000, 4 and 6 months.

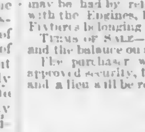
Bond, with approved security, bearing interest, will be required.

For information, apply, on the premises, to Dennis Long.

DENNIS LONG,
Survivor.
SARAH E. ROACH,
Adm'x of B. Roach, dec'd.

m27 d&td

Guitars—Guitars.



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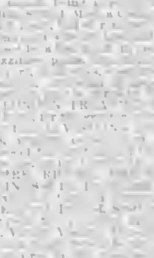

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Blacksmith's Tools, Springs, Axles, Castings, Chains, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Metals, Plow Handles, &c.

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Well-seasoned Pine Lumber and Shingles

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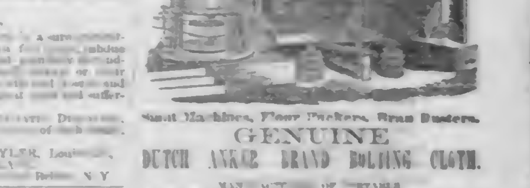

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